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Home Department.

11th August 1885:—

No. 316.—Notifies appointment, &c., of Mr. H. A. Cokerell C.S.I., as officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Berar

Foreign Department.

17th September 1885:—

No. 1444 E.—Announces death of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir

Military Secretary's Office.

11th December 1885:—

Notifies postponement of arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General

14th December 1885:—

Notifies that the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General at Calcutta will be private, and that the Levée is again postponed



SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India**

N<sup>o</sup> 27.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers, information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public, and such as may usefully be known.

Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of one Rupee per month, delivered at Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 4TH QUARTER OF 1884.

No. 650R.T., dated Simla, 20th June 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 485R.T., dated 2nd June 1884.  
Public Works Department Resolution No. 260R.T., dated 10th March 1885.

Read also—

Director General of Railways No. 295T., dated the 5th June 1885.

Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st December 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, shows a decrease of 47, or 7·13 per cent., against an increase of 1,104 miles, or 10·63 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and of 481,162 miles, or 6·02 per cent., in the train mileage. The following are the railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
South Indian	0	33
Great Indian Peninsula	0	12
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	0	17
Eastern Bengal	37	0
Indus Valley	0	15
Rajputana-Malwa	0	50
Northern Bengal	26	0
Cawnpore-Achmednagar	14	0

On the South Indian Railway, the decrease mainly took place in "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Fire in trains," the number

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accidents of the former class being 27 against 55, and that of the latter against 2.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the number of cattle accidents decreased from 24 to 12, and that of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, gins, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 14 to 22. There are smaller variations under some of the other heads, but they do not seem to require notice.

Of the decrease of 17 accidents on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 12 belong to the number of cases classified as "other accidents."

On the Eastern Bengal Railway, the number of cattle accidents shows the greatest increase, being 27 against 11. There were also 7 cases recorded on this Railway under the head "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 5 cases under "Failures of couplings" against nil under both heads in the corresponding quarter of 1883.

On the Indus Valley Railway, there was a decrease of 18 accidents under "Trains running over cattle," 10 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of gins," and 6 under "Fire in trains," and an increase of 8 under "Bursting boilers or tubes, &c., of engines."

The decrease on the Itajputana-Malwa Railway is due to small decreases under a number of heads, the principal ones being "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," "Trains running over cattle," "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," "Failure of couplings," and "Broken rails."

Of the increase of 26 accidents on the Northern Bengal State Railway, 19 were under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 5 under "Trains running over cattle," and 7 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

Six out of the 14 cases shown as an increase on the Cawnpore-Achmednagar railway are reported to have occurred in connection with "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails." There were no similar cases reported on this line in 1883.

The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, 11 killed and 38 injured against 3 injured, and among servants, 4 killed and 7 injured against 1 killed and 4 injured. The large increase in the number of casualties in 1884 was mainly due to two accidents. On the 2nd October 1884, the down mail train on the Eastern Bengal Railway ran into an up goods train at Arunghatta station, owing to disregard of signals by the driver and guard of the passenger train, causing thereby death to 11 passengers and 4 servants, and injury to 14 passengers and 1 servant, and considerable damage to the rolling-stock. And in a collision on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway on the 18th October 1884, between the down Bombay Mail and the Local Sohaj-Sidhwa Ferry train, caused through carelessness of the shunter and pointsmen, 3 passengers were slightly injured.

The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different heads and number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description	Number of Acci- dents	No. of Passen- gers Killed and Injured		No. of Ser- vants Killed and Injured		Total	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	...	13	...	1	...	14
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	14	11	14	4	1	15	15

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Description.	Number of Acci- dents.	No. of Passen- gers and Others.		No. of Bystanders.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collisions between light engines	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	16	—	0	—	4	—	10
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trains running into stations or siding at too high a speed	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trains running over cattle on the line	201	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trains running over obstructions on the line	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trains running through gates at level crossings	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
The failure of tyres	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto axles	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto brake apparatus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto couplings	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broken rails	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire in trains	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents	39	—	—	—	1	—	1
	612	11	85	3	7	15	40

The number of cases of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 70 to 92, or by 22, of which 8 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 8 on the Northern Bengal.

The number of cattle accidents shows a decrease of 19, but it appears that while there were decreases of 28, 12, and 15 on the South-Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Indus-Valley Railways, the numbers increased by 13 and 16 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Eastern Bengal Railways respectively. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the number diminished from 43

to 34, but still it was the largest, being about 17 per cent. of the total number; and with the exception of one, all the cattle accidents on this line occurred on the unfenced portion of the way. Next to the Rajputana-Malwa, the number of cattle accidents was the largest on the South Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, viz., 27 on each. In returning these accidents on the latter railway, the Railway Administrations have not stated whether the engines were fitted with cow-catchers, as directed in clause VIII of paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4 Railway of the 6th March 1878, nor have they specified the state of the fencing where the accidents occurred, as directed in paragraph 8 of Public Works Department Circular No. 15 Railway of the 29th May 1879.

Of the 27 cases of "The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 18 took place on the Indus Valley Railway, and 7 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and of the 50 "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 12 took place on the Indus Valley Railway, 6 on the Northern Bengal Railway, and 7 each on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Eastern Bengal Railways. On the Indus Valley Railway, however, there was, as already pointed out, a decrease of 10 accidents under the latter head.

The number of accidents from "Fire in trains" diminished from 54 to 37, of which 18, or about 49 per cent., occurred on the Indus Valley Railway, and 9, or about 22 per cent., on the Madras Railway. In all the cases of fire on these two lines the fuel used was wood.

The accidents classified as "Other accidents" numbered 39 against 67, there being a reduction of 18. These accidents were the largest on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, viz., 12 and 17 respectively.

The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriage and platform		
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	5
Whilst crossing the line at stations	3	3
By closing of carriage doors	1	...
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	...	1
	2	9
TOTAL	8	18

and the accidents to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	9
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	...	7
Coming in contact whilst shunting with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	9
Whilst loading, unloading, or shooting	1	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	...	3
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	3	5
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing, on the line	3	9
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	3
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	2	...
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	2	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	1
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	3
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	6
Miscellaneous	4	19
TOTAL	29	87

Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 4 were killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossings, 23 were killed and 7 injured whilst trespassing on the line, 8 committed suicide and 1 was injured in attempting to commit suicide, and 5 were killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes.

The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1883:—

	4TH QUARTER 1883.		4TH QUARTER 1884.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Passengers.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control		3	11	35
For misconduct or want of caution	6	20	8	19
<i>Staff.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control	5	14	6	16
From misconduct or want of caution	36	68	27	78
<i>Others.</i>				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	...	4	...
Trespassers, including suicides	27	14	29	3
Other persons	6	4	5	5
Total	82	131	90	158

In addition to the above, 13 persons are reported to have been killed and 44 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 132 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

**RESOLUTION**—The circumstances connected with the serious accidents which occurred to the down mail train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the 2nd October, and to the down Bombay mail on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway on the 18th October 1884, have already received the special attention of the Government of India.

The Government of India notices with pleasure the decreases in the total number of accidents on the South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Indus Valley and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, although the number of cattle accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, *e.g.*, 34, is still high.

The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the increase in the number of accidents on the Eastern Bengal, Northern Bengal, and Cawnpore-Acherra State Railways, especially to the large number of cattle accidents on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It is noticed that in recording the cattle accidents on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, it has not been stated whether the engines were fitted with cow-catchers, as directed in clause VIII of paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4 Railway of 1878, and what was the condition of the fencing at the places where the accidents occurred, as directed in paragraph 8 of Public Works Department Circular No. 16 Railway of 1879.

1091      SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 6, 1895.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns

The Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and  
Oudh, and the Punjab.  
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.  
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore, Public Works Department.  
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India, and Bihar and  
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Government Railways.  
The Director-General of Railways.

be communicated  
to the Govern-  
ments, Adminis-  
trations, and Offi-  
cers noted in the  
margin for in-  
formation.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the  
information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be  
published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.

*Under-Secretary*

*Documents accompanying.*  
Abstract Returns of Accounts on Indian  
Railways for the fourth quarter of 1894.



TABLE VI

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Members of Peasants reported during the Peasant's Quarter of 1941 on Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk as the several districts open for Trade in Land, distinguishing between Peasants, Rightists, and Other Peasants, and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between Accidents happening from Causes beyond their own Control and Accidents happening of their





Kg. 2

Traffic in India, distinguishing between Passengers, Railway Servants, and Other Persons, and classifying, as far as Accidents causing the Death or Injury.

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According to this, Mitchell's Portion of the Quarter of 1794, amounting to the sum of £1000, was given to the Poor in 1794, distinguishing the different classes of inhabitants, and the Number of Persons who live in each of the several houses.

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Question	Type of accident	Number of accidents	Number of deaths	
			Number of deaths in vehicles and passengers in vehicles	Number of deaths in vehicles and passengers not in vehicles
1. Collision between two passenger vehicles or party of passengers	Passenger vehicle	16	17	1
2. Collision between two motor vehicles and pedestrian	Motor vehicle	18	19	0
3. Collision between two vehicles and pedestrian	Motor vehicle	19	20	0
4. Collision between two vehicles and cyclist	Motor vehicle	10	11	0
5. Collision between two vehicles, or parts of passenger vehicles, loaded with goods	Passenger vehicle	10	11	0
6. Vehicle failure, or loss of control of vehicle, engine, driver, load, road, weather, etc.	Motor vehicle	11	12	0
7. Traffic or vehicle obstruction in the road ahead	Motor vehicle	12	13	0
8. Traffic police or traffic warden or officer in charge of road	Motor vehicle	13	14	0
9. Train running over pedestrian on the road	Passenger train	14	15	0
10. Driver, passenger, or load of vehicle, damage, etc.	Motor vehicle	15	16	0
11. The breaking of vehicle's engine, gear, or other mechanical part	Motor vehicle	16	17	0
12. Failure of machinery, plant, goods, and equipment	Motor vehicle	17	18	0
13. Death of driver	Motor vehicle	18	19	0
14. Death of pedestrian	Motor vehicle	19	20	0
15. Death of cyclist	Motor vehicle	20	21	0
16. Death of horse, pony, donkey, mule, etc.	Motor vehicle	21	22	0
17. Death of animal	Motor vehicle	22	23	0
18. Death of pedestrian	Motor vehicle	23	24	0
19. Death of cyclist	Motor vehicle	24	25	0
20. Death of horse, pony, donkey, mule, etc.	Motor vehicle	25	26	0
21. Death of pedestrian or cyclist	Motor vehicle	26	27	0
22. Death of animal	Motor vehicle	27	28	0
23. Death of pedestrian, including injury to pedestrian or cyclist	Motor vehicle	28	29	0
24. Total accidents	Total	29	30	0
	Total fatal accidents	30	31	0
	Number of deaths per 1000 of accidents registered	31	32	0
	Total population of Great Britain	32	33	0
	Deaths per 1000000 population	33	34	0



**TABU** No. 1—Accounts w. Trade, Revenue, Stock, Finance, etc. &c., reported during the Ninth Quarter of 1884, for investigation.

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Table No. 5.—Arrivals in Trains, P.L.M.R. &amp;c., reported during the First Quarter of 1954, by destination.

No.	Description	Number of Passengers		Number of Goods		Total
		Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	
<b>ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES</b>						
1.	Passenger and goods trains.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
2.	Passenger trains with regard to which no destination is mentioned.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
3.	Passenger trains with regard to which no destination is mentioned.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
4.	Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, for parts of various provinces.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
5.	Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, for parts of provinces.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
6.	Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, for parts of provinces.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
7.	Passenger trains travelling to the west of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
8.	Passenger trains travelling to the east of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
9.	Passenger trains travelling to the north of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
10.	Passenger trains travelling to the south of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
11.	The passing of boundary lines, due to administrative or other reasons.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
12.	The passing of boundary lines, due to administrative or other reasons.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
13.	Passenger trains travelling to the north of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
14.	Passenger trains travelling to the south of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
15.	Passenger trains travelling to the east of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
16.	Passenger trains travelling to the west of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
17.	Passenger trains travelling to the north of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
18.	Passenger trains travelling to the south of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
19.	Passenger trains travelling to the east of provincial boundaries.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
20.	Passenger trains	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
21.	The division of passenger compartments.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
22.	Passenger trains.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
23.	Passenger trains.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
24.	Passenger trains.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
25.	Passenger trains.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
26.	Passenger trains.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
<b>TOTAL ARRIVALS</b>						
	Number of Passenger trains	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
	of passenger only	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
	Total number of all descriptions	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000





## TABLE

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, BOXCARS-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several Railways open for Traffic during the Year 1882.

Number of Railway Services.

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 | 525 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 529 | 530 | 531 | 532 | 533 | 534 | 535 | 536 | 537 | 538 | 539 | 540 | 541 | 542 | 543 | 544 | 545 | 546 | 547 | 548 | 549 | 550 | 551 | 552 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 558 | 559 | 560 | 561 | 562 | 563 | 564 | 565 | 566 | 567 | 568 | 569 | 570 | 571 | 572 | 573 | 574 | 575 | 576 | 577 | 578 | 579 | 580 | 581 | 582 | 583 | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 588 | 589 | 590 | 591 | 592 | 593 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 597 | 598 | 599 | 600 | 601 | 602 | 603 | 604 | 605 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 614 | 615 | 616 | 617 | 618 | 619 | 620 | 621 | 622 | 623 | 624 | 625 | 626 | 627 | 628 | 629 | 630 | 631 | 632 | 633 | 634 | 635 | 636 | 637 | 638 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 642 | 643 | 644 | 645 | 646 | 647 | 648 | 649 | 650 | 651 | 652 | 653 | 654 | 655 | 656 | 657 | 658 | 659 | 660 | 661 | 662 | 663 | 664 | 665 | 666 | 667 | 668 | 669 | 670 | 671 | 672 | 673 | 674 | 675 | 676 | 677 | 678 | 679 | 680 | 681 | 682 | 683 | 684 | 685 | 686 | 687 | 688 | 689 | 690 | 691 | 692 | 693 | 694 | 695 | 696 | 697 | 698 | 699 | 700 | 701 | 702 | 703 | 704 | 705 | 706 | 707 | 708 | 709 | 710 | 711 | 712 | 713 | 714 | 715 | 716 | 717 | 718 | 719 | 720 | 721 | 722 | 723 | 724 | 725 | 726 | 727 | 728 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | 744 | 745 | 746 | 747 | 748 | 749 | 750 | 751 | 752 | 753 | 754 | 755 | 756 | 757 | 758 | 759 | 760 | 761 | 762 | 763 | 764 | 765 | 766 | 767 | 768 | 769 | 770 | 771 | 772 | 773 | 774 | 775 | 776 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 780 | 781 | 782 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 788 | 789 | 790 | 791 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 795 | 796 | 797 | 798 | 799 | 800 | 801 | 802 | 803 | 804 | 805 | 806 | 807 | 808 | 809 | 8010 | 8011 | 8012 | 8013 | 8014 | 8015 | 8016 | 8017 | 8018 | 8019 | 8020 | 8021 | 8022 | 8023 | 8024 | 8025 | 8026 | 8027 | 8028 | 8029 | 8030 | 8031 | 8032 | 8033 | 8034 | 8035 | 8036 | 8037 | 8038 | 8039 | 8040 | 8041 | 8042 | 8043 | 8044 | 8045 | 8046 | 8047 | 8048 | 8049 | 8050 | 8051 | 8052 | 8053 | 8054 | 8055 | 8056 | 8057 | 8058 | 8059 | 8060 | 8061 | 8062 | 8063 | 8064 | 8065 | 8066 | 8067 | 8068 | 8069 | 8070 | 8071 | 8072 | 8073 | 8074 | 8075 | 8076 | 8077 | 8078 | 8079 | 8080 | 8081 | 8082 | 8083 | 8084 | 8085 | 8086 | 8087 | 8088 | 8089 | 8090 | 8091 | 8092 | 8093 | 8094 | 8095 | 8096 | 8097 | 8098 | 8099 | 80100 | 80101 | 80102 | 80103 | 80104 | 80105 | 80106 | 80107 | 80108 | 80109 | 80110 | 80111 | 80112 | 80113 | 80114 | 80115 | 80116 | 80117 | 80118 | 80119 | 80120 | 80121 | 80122 | 80123 | 80124 | 80125 | 80126 | 80127 | 80128 | 80129 | 80130 | 80131 | 80132 | 80133 | 80134 | 80135 | 80136 | 80137 | 80138 | 80139 | 80140 | 80141 | 80142 | 80143 | 80144 | 80145 | 80146 | 80147 | 80148 | 80149 | 80150 | 80151 | 80152 | 80153 | 80154 | 80155 | 80156 | 80157 | 80158 | 80159 | 80160 | 80161 | 80162 | 80163 | 80164 | 80165 | 80166 | 80167 | 80168 | 80169 | 80170 | 80171 | 80172 | 80173 | 80174 | 80175 | 80176 | 80177 | 80178 | 80179 | 80180 | 80181 | 80182 | 80183 | 80184 | 80185 | 80186 | 80187 | 80188 | 80189 | 80190 | 80191 | 80192 | 80193 | 80194 | 80195 | 80196 | 80197 | 80198 | 80199 | 80200 | 80201 | 80202 | 80203 | 80204 | 80205 | 80206 | 80207 | 80208 | 80209 | 80210 | 80211 | 80212 | 80213 | 80214 | 80215 | 80216 | 80217 | 80218 | 80219 | 80220 | 80221 | 80222 | 80223 | 80224 | 80225 | 80226 | 80227 | 80228 | 80229 | 80230 | 80231 | 80232 | 80233 | 80234 | 80235 | 80236 | 80237 | 80238 | 80239 | 80240 | 80241 | 80242 | 80243 | 80244 | 80245 | 80246 | 80247 | 80248 | 80249 | 80250 | 80251 | 80252 | 80253 | 80254 | 80255 | 80256 | 80257 | 80258 | 80259 | 80260 | 80261 | 80262 | 80263 | 80264 | 80265 | 80266 | 80267 | 80268 | 80269 | 80270 | 80271 | 80272 | 80273 | 80274 | 80275 | 80276 | 80277 | 80278 | 80279 | 80280 | 80281 | 80282 | 80283 | 80284 | 80285 | 80286 | 80287 | 80288 | 80289 | 80290 | 80291 | 80292 | 80293 | 80294 | 80295 | 80296 | 80297 | 80298 | 80299 | 80300 | 80301 | 80302 | 80303 | 80304 | 80305 | 80306 | 80307 | 80308 | 80309 | 80310 | 80311 | 80312 | 80313 | 80314 | 80315 | 80316 | 80317 | 80318 | 80319 | 80320 | 80321 | 80322 | 80323 | 80324 | 80325 | 80326 | 80327 | 80328 | 80329 | 80330 | 80331 | 80332 | 80333 | 80334 | 80335 | 80336 | 80337 | 80338 | 80339 | 80340 | 80341 | 80342 | 80343 | 80344 | 80345 | 80346 | 80347 | 80348 | 80349 | 80350 | 80351 | 80352 | 80353 | 80354 | 80355 | 80356 | 80357 | 80358 | 80359 | 80360 | 80361 | 80362 | 80363 | 80364 | 80365 | 80366 | 80367 | 80368 | 80369 | 80370 | 80371 | 80372 |
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Fourth Quarter of 1954, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, the Number of Persons and vehicles, and the Number of Fatalities therein.

Quarter of Year	Month	Day	Number of Fatalities	Number of Persons in accident	Type and Cause of accident	Percentage of fatalities	PER MILLE OPEN		TOTAL Vehicles	
							Number of Vehicles involved	Number of Injuries	Per centage of fatalities	Per centage of Injuries
1	7	24	4	1,645	9,497,793	0.042	2,028,300	112,000	1,717	1,000
2	8	25	3	1,561	9,584,313	0.038	2,049,600	110,169	1,434	610
3	9	26	4	1,614	9,740,794	0.040	2,060,124	111,734	1,602	603
4	10	27	5	1,472	9,887,081	0.037	2,070,021	112,737	1,518	614
1	11	28	6	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	12	29	7	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	1	30	8	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	2	31	9	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	3	1	10	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	4	2	11	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	5	3	12	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	6	4	13	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	7	5	14	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	8	6	15	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	9	7	16	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	10	8	17	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	11	9	18	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	12	10	19	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	1	11	20	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	2	12	21	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	3	13	22	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	4	14	23	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	5	15	24	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	6	16	25	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	7	17	26	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	8	18	27	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	9	19	28	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	10	20	29	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	11	21	30	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	12	22	1	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	1	23	2	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	2	24	3	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	3	25	4	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	4	26	5	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	5	27	6	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	6	28	7	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	7	29	8	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	8	30	9	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	9	1	31	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	10	2	32	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	11	3	33	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	12	4	34	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	1	5	35	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	2	6	36	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	3	7	37	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	4	8	38	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	5	9	39	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	6	10	40	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	7	11	41	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	8	12	42	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	9	13	43	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	10	14	44	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	11	15	45	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	12	16	46	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	1	17	47	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	2	18	48	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	3	19	49	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	4	20	50	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	5	21	51	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	6	22	52	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	7	23	53	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	8	24	54	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	9	25	55	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	10	26	56	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	11	27	57	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	12	28	58	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	1	29	59	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	2	30	60	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	3	31	61	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	4	32	62	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	5	33	63	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	6	34	64	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	7	35	65	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	8	36	66	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	9	37	67	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	10	38	68	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	11	39	69	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	12	40	70	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	1	41	71	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	2	42	72	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	3	43	73	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	4	44	74	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
3	5	45	75	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
4	6	46	76	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
1	7	47	77	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737	1,497	614
2	8	48	78	1,461	9,913,295	0.037	2,070,110	112,737</td		





Provinces or Districts in and of Bengal.	Estimated for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bengal—contd.</b>		
Anandpur	500	Trees in good condition. Harvesting and sowing operations continue. Public works in progress. Wheat 17 and rice 16 pounds per acre.
Bardia	134	Harvesting of rice 17 acres; sowing of cotton 10 acres; wheat 25, and rice 23 pounds per acre.
Burdwan	21	Yield of rice 10; sowing of cotton and tobacco 10 acres; young plants averaging 10 weeks old. Cholera in Burdwan, Birbhum, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, and Nadia, 21 cases, 14 deaths. Jaundie 10 and miasis 43 pounds per acre.
Burha	24	Rice crops wanted. Cholera in Bankura, Hooghly, Krishnanagar, Nadia, Narendrapur, Rupnarayan, and Kishanganj, 121 deaths. Water of Hooghly 31, and of Damodar 20 feet above normal.
Dakshin (Brahmaputra)	100	Harvesting of rice 10; sowing 10; average yield 10 acres; 100 cases of cholera reported from 24th June to 2nd July, and on 28th and 29th June, 231 cases reported.
Darjeeling	100	Monsoon sufficiently wanted. Harvesting of rice in two talukas, 24 lemmas. Rain 41 and years 30. Paddy 22 and jute 33 pounds per acre.
Almoraigarh	100	In Sitamarhi cotton, maize, and rice, in Bhagalpur only cotton; in Barabanki maize, in Lucknow some early crops; and in Allahabad, cotton and maize reported as 10 weeks old. Health in a very satisfactory state. Harvesting operations 10 to 20% in Nagpur, Shirgarh, Kalyan, Nasik, Khandesh, and the plateau districts of Bellary in Mysore, Gulbarga, 24 weeks; 10 weeks in Bangalore, 1 month. Sowing of paddy 10; cotton 10; maize 10; jute 10; sugarcane 1 month. Rain from 23 to 40 inches since 1st April; 40 to 50 per cent.
Dhaka	100	Harvesting of rice 10; sowing 10; rainfall 20 to 30 inches per month.
Kishanganj	100	Cholera in Kishanganj, 10 cases; 100 cases of cholera, 1 death; fever and miasis in the districts. Cholera rate in Birbhum 10% weekly.
Nalbari	100	Cholera in Nalbari, 10 cases; 100 cases of cholera, 10 deaths; 100 cases of fever and miasis.
Kanpur	100	Health in a very satisfactory state. Cholera in Kanpur, 10 cases; 100 cases of cholera, 10 deaths; 100 cases of fever and miasis.
Muzaffarpur	100	Cholera in Muzaffarpur, 10 cases; 100 cases of cholera, 10 deaths; 100 cases of fever and miasis.
Deobhar	100	More rains sufficiently wanted. Harvesting of rice in progress. Scarcity of drinking water in two out of four talukas in Deobhar. Cholera in Deobhar, 10; Nasik, and 100 cases of cholera, 100 cases of fever and miasis. Rain 30 and years 30 to 50 per cent.
Kanpur	100	Health in a very satisfactory state. Cholera in Kanpur, 10 cases; 100 cases of cholera, 10 deaths; 100 cases of fever and miasis.
Bajital	100	Cholera in Bajital, 10 cases; 100 cases of cholera, 10 deaths; 100 cases of fever and miasis.
<b>Bengal—(July 1st)</b>		
Chittagong	121	Weather hot with passing clouds. Prospects of crops generally good; sowing of rice still continues. Paddy variable. Cholera 100 cases.
Parsa	94	Prospects of crops generally good. Price of rice rising. Health fair.
24-Parganas (Chittagong)	Not stated	Early rice 10%; 100% sowing 30% well, transplanting of cotton 10%; 100% sowing 10% well. Price of cotton 10 to 15 annas per pound. Health fair.
Mymensingh	182	Weather fair. Prospects of rice fair. Price of common rice 10 to 12 annas per pound. Health fair.
Rajshahi	100	Agricultural operations progressing favourably. Prospects good. Price of rice 10 to 12 annas per pound.
Rangpur	44	Weather hot. Prospects of crops good; transplanting of cotton 10%; 100% sowing 10% well. Health fair.
Mymensingh	100	Prospects fair; sowing and setting of tobacco crops going on 100%. Price of rice 12 annas 100% chaffless per pound. Health fair.
Petna	95	Prospects of crops fair. Monsoon wanted. Price of common rice 14 annas per pound. Health fair.
Parsa	995	Sowing 100% cotton 100% transplanting. The districts; irrigation doing well. Cholera has increased. A few cases of cholera and miasis reported from Purulia. Morrissey public health fair.
Darjeeling	100	Agro-climatic conditions progressing fair; prospects much improved, but still not yet favourable. Health stationary. Cholera still prevalent.
Hazaribagh	100	Rate of rainfall has done much good to paddy, but will prove insufficient to save it from famine. Cholera prevails in an epidemic form in the 1st and 2nd districts. Prospects much improved, but still not yet favourable. Health stationary. Cholera still prevalent.

Province or Province and District.	Rainfall for week as last reported.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal -续		
Cuttack	10	Weather cloudy, hot hot. Much barley being harvested, sown plants growing well. Rivers abounding. Price of rice rising. Health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in the interior.
Murshidabad	2-12	Weather seasonable. Irrigation in active progress. Public health fair.
Chittagong	2-10; weather rainy	It has been hot for the last two days. Rice paddy and other seedlings coming up well. Ploughing and sowing continue. Some damage to rice paddies reported from Tala upjor. Rivers remain high. Price slightly.
Dacca	Light rain almost daily	Crops doing well. Price of rice 13 annas per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported from Patisar.
Patna (Bengal)	1-6	Crops still remaining. Rivers full, but again rising slightly. Price slightly stationary. Health good.
Gaya	Rainfall during the week.	Agricultural operation carried on and going on everywhere. Prices stationary. Health good.
Chowdhurya	3-6	Sowing of maize and other crops going on. Prices stationary. Health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been good general rain throughout the province again this week, in a few places only in the Dacca division the rainfall is said to be not quite sufficient. Prospects are now generally reported to be favourable, especially in Tipperah, where considerable damage has been done by successive rain and floods; while rice, jute, sugarcane, and other standing crops are now growing well, and cultivation of late rice is in full swing all round; in some places transplanting of rice seedlings has begun. Public health is generally fair, though cholera is still prevalent in some localities.		

## E. W. Provinces and Oudh (July 2nd)

Province	Date (M.M.)	R.D. (average)	
Patna	( - 20th)	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Weather cloudy, with east winds and mugginess; rain has done good ploughing for kharif sowing; cholera epidemic. Price slightly fluctuating. Health good, cholera subsiding, condition of cattle good.
Lucknow	( - 20th)	Heavy rain during the week. 4-1 registered at Sarsai, 4-0 at Mathurakot, and 3-1 at Mahabulpur.	Heat still excessive. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health good. No cholera.
Rao Deoband	( - 20th)	Good rain all over the districts, about 7-0 at Nahr during the week.	Ploughing in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Health of people good as well as the condition of cattle.
Patna (Bengal)	( - 20th)	Good rain at Budaun, lesser at the other districts.	Kharif sowing prepared for kharif sowing; supplies ample. Prices slightly rising. Cholera continuing.
Allahabad	( - 20th)	Monsoon set in; rain averaging 5-1 fallen throughout the district.	Ploughing has commenced. Markets well supplied. Condition of people and cattle good; isolated cases of cholera here and there.
Cawnpore	( - 20th)	General rain during past week.	Kharif sowings in hand. Prices rising. Fever in three parganas, cattle disease in one.
Mandsaur	( - 20th)	Good rain during the week.	Ploughing commenced. Health good; cattle disease in two villages.
Fatehpur	( - 20th)	1-90 (average).	Weather somewhat; easterly winds. Kharif sowing commenced by both from cholera, general health good.
Faridabad	( - 20th)	Good and sufficient rain has fallen during the week. The average for the district exceeding 7-0.	Health of people fair.
Shahpur	( - 20th)	Plentiful rain has fallen throughout the district.	Kharif operations are in full progress. No sickness reported.
Bareilly	( - 20th)	General rain.	Everything progressing favourably. Prices rising.
Kanpur	( - 20th)	Heavy rain during the week.	Crops much increased. Prices stationary. Health fair; a few cases of cholera.
Agra	( - 20th)	Good rain in all parts, 0-60 on Yatala and Roorkee.	Kharif being sown. Prices stationary. Slight cholera and fever continue.
Jhansi	( - 20th)	Good rain throughout the district.	Ploughing operations commenced. Prices slightly falling. Public health good.
Muzaffarpur	( - 20th)	Rain has fallen all over the district.	Sowing for kharif commenced; jute and indigo flourishing. Prices steady. Health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain has fallen throughout the provinces, doing much good. Kharif operations in progress everywhere. Markets are well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health fair.			





Sixty-ninth Annual Report of the Revenue Department under the Tax or Cess Act  
THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1923, THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

No. I.—(a) *Castes and Religions.*

	MALES			Females			PROPORTION OF WOMEN			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 2 to 10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 to 20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 to 30 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 to 40 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41 to 50 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51 to 60 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61 to 70 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Above 70 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	23	15	38	20	17	37	—	—	—	23	15	38

No. II.—*Religious places whence contributions were received for Cess collection.*

	MALES			Females			PROPORTION OF WOMEN			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wests in Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princely States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Western Provinces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore and Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	20	14	34	21	15	36	—	—	—	20	14	34

No. III.—*Castes and Religions.*

	MALES			Females			PROPORTION OF WOMEN			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Persian & Afghan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	20	15	35	21	17	38	—	—	—	20	15	35

Notes.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Hindus	21	14	35
2. Moslems	2	1	3
3. Christians	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	23	15	38

E. C. RUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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to learn what progress has been made in reducing the collection charges, and desire that the point may be specially noticed in the future reports.

4. Owing to insufficient rainfall there was a falling off in the area irrigated under all the tanks, but the deficiency was most severely felt in Ajmere and in the Northern part of Bharwar where the new large tanks are situated, and the assessed revenue from those works fell from Rs. 9,953 in the previous year to Rs. 2,999 in 1882-83. The revenue from the older tanks which are situated further to the south was hardly affected at all, the decrease being only 0.7 per cent in 1882-83 of 9.6 on the capital outlay. A comparative table of the rainfall registered at the principal centres of irrigation would be a useful addition to future reports.

5. From remarks at the close of the Chief Commissioner's note it would appear that some benefit has already been felt from the system that has lately been introduced of retaining a certain proportion of the supply in the tanks at the close of the season with the object of supplementing a possible deficiency of rainfall in the succeeding year.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Also, that the Resolution and the memorandum by the Agent, Governor General, together with the statement of general financial results compiled by the Minister of Public Works Accounts, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

B. HOME, Colonel, R. E.,  
Off. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

*Memorandum by the Chief Commissioner on the Ajmere-Merwara Irrigation Revenue Report for the year ending 31st March 1884.*

The total outlay on capital account to end of 1882-83 is shown to be Rs. 42,700, inclusive of indirect charges amounting to Rs. 8,858. The sum assumed to represent the capital outlay incurred up to end of 1868-69 while the works were outside the operations of the Public Works Department being Rs. 17,500, the capital account has received an addition of Rs. 25,137 on account of the works carried out by the Public Works Department during the 15 years ending with 1882-83. Of this Public Works Department outlay, the tanks known as the large new ones have absorbed nearly nine-tenths or Rs. 32,182, the remaining one-tenth or Rs. 2,955 having been spent on minor new works and on additions and improvements to old tanks, *i.e.*, those constructed before the end of 1868-69. The average yearly expenditure during the 15 years already alluded to has been Rs. 1,676, the largest annual outlay, Rs. 1,775, in the year 1872-73, and the smallest Rs. 1,450 in the year under review. This small sum was expended chiefly on improvements to old tanks. The new tank at Chitor in the Bharwar Sub-Collectorate, which had been in progress during the preceding two years and was all but complete at the end of 1882-83, was finished







GOTTLIEB

DEPARTMENT OF P

**PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT**

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District	Wheat	Barley	Rice (short crop)		Rice (long crop)		Other cereals		Gram (Kharif), Bajra, Millet & Jowar		Pulses & pulses		Fruit & vegetables	
			Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Gorakhpur	37	11	17	31	8	10	—	—	10	16	8	12	15	2
Mau	38	10	16	9	16	0	—	—	10	13	10	21	10	22
Baldewari	37	12	12	6	12	30	—	—	10	14	11	17	11	17
Kaithra	30	6	10	8	14	0	—	—	10	12	11	21	12	22
Kohla	31	2	10	12	17	39	—	—	10	12	6	24	13	36
Chitrakoot	32	2	12	15	14	0	—	—	10	12	14	21	13	35
Ara	31	0	13	8	12	6	—	—	10	11	8	21	11	31
Dumka	30	3	17	8	17	6	—	—	10	12	5	26	11	34
Sambalpur	31	0	12	9	16	0	—	—	10	12	3	26	11	32
Budha	30	0	11	9	10	0	—	—	10	12	2	17	11	31
Jhargram	30	21	9	11	9	11	—	—	10	12	8	20	0	21
Kothi Area	30	35	6	36	0	31	—	—	10	12	14	21	11	34
Purnia	30	8	12	5	12	15	—	—	10	12	0	14	14	20
Tirhoot	31	14	1	14	9	10	—	—	10	11	10	19	0	20
Tirhootopoly	31	11	11	11	11	5	—	—	10	12	8	19	0	20
Mehsi	31	21	9	10	9	14	—	—	10	11	10	20	11	23
Tirhootilly	32	14	14	18	14	14	—	—	10	12	2	19	11	22
Gorakhpur	33	15	14	18	14	14	—	—	10	12	6	16	11	23
Bilaspur	30	8	11	14	14	8	—	—	10	12	3	25	11	32
Bawali	30	8	11	14	14	8	—	—	10	12	0	25	11	32
North Bihar	30	1	12	6	10	0	—	—	10	12	8	25	11	32
Malihat	30	8	10	8	8	10	—	—	10	12	0	25	11	32
Rohtas	32	0	18	0	11	8	21	13	30	0	19	12	20	
Ambrolia	33	0	16	8	13	19	0	23	0	19	0	20	0	16
Kater	34	0	14	4	12	8	24	0	23	1	24	0	14	
Patna	30	0	20	4	19	0	20	0	21	0	21	0	14	
Bihar	31	12	13	0	16	16	10	0	16	0	16	0	12	
Tirhoot (Bihar)	31	12	13	0	16	16	10	0	16	0	16	0	12	
Gopalganj (Bihar)	32	0	8	3	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	17	
Deoria	33	2	17	2	17	10	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Adra	35	0	13	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Adra	32	0	20	8	19	21	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	34	0	14	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	34	0	13	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	35	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	35	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	36	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	36	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	37	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	37	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	38	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	38	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	39	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	39	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	40	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	40	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	41	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	41	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	42	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	42	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	43	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	43	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	44	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	44	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	45	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	45	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	46	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	46	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	47	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	47	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	48	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	48	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	49	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	49	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	50	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	50	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	51	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	51	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	52	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	52	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	53	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	53	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	54	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	54	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	55	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	55	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	56	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	56	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	57	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	57	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	58	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	58	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	59	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	59	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	60	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	60	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	61	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	61	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	62	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	62	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	63	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	63	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	64	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	64	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	65	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	65	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	66	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	66	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	67	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	67	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	68	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	68	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	69	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	69	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	70	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	70	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	71	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	71	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	72	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	72	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Khagaria	73	0	16	12	12	12	—	—	10	12	0	17	0	17
Deoria	73	0	16	12	12	12	—							

<sup>1</sup> In 1990, the total amount of coal produced was 1.65 million tonnes.

• The return period of 100 years is equivalent to a probability of 1% chance of exceedance per year.

*It is the author's view that such changes from 10 to 140 exceed the norm.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 11, 1886

INDIA  
CE AND COMMERCE

DATA FOR THE 1<sup>ST</sup> HALF OF JUNE 1886.

PER CENT. TOLARIS

Period	Year	Gross	Received.	Sent	Sale												Character.
					Wholesale	Retail	Per cent.										
1st	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2nd	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3rd	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21st	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22nd	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23rd	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
24th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
27th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
28th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
29th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
30th	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31st	1886	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1st	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2nd	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3rd	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21st	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22nd	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23rd	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
24th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
27th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
28th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
29th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
30th	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31st	1887	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1st	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2nd	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3rd	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13th	1888	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 11, 1955.

**PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.**

The total number of patients with a history of stroke or transient ischemic attack was 11,000, with 1,000 strokes and 1,000 transient ischemic attacks.

the following year, he was appointed to the faculty of the University of Michigan.

For more information about the study, contact Dr. Michael J. Hwang at (319) 356-4242 or email at [mjhwang@uiowa.edu](mailto:mjhwang@uiowa.edu).

With the exception of the first two, all the remaining species are represented by single specimens.

It is also important to note that the first two stages of the model are not necessarily sequential.

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For more information, contact the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20590.



SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 11, 1886.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 11, 1906.

FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1906—continued.

IN RAS OF RUPEES.

District	Corresponding Foot of 1904	Present Footight	Corresponding Foot of 1904	Present			Wholesale			Retail			District
				Footight	Foot	Foot	Foot	Foot	Foot	Foot	Foot	Foot	
1. 0 12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2. Sylhet
2. 0 13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3. Garo
3. 0 14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4. Umphang
4. 0 15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5. Dara Hill
5. 0 16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6. Kanyakip
6. 0 17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7. Darong
7. 0 18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8. Newpong
8. 0 19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9. Mroong
9. 0 20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10. Lachinpur
10. 0 21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11. Khola & Jaflia Hill
11. 0 22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12. Naga Hill
12. 0 23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13. Dehra Dun
13. 0 24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14. Balasore
14. 0 25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15. Manipur
15. 0 26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16. Imphal
16. 0 27 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17. Agartsh
17. 0 28 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18. Kusumon
18. 0 29 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19. Chawdor
19. 0 30 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20. Morehlabad
20. 0 31 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21. Tukaram
21. 0 32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22. Barailly
22. 0 33 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23. Diphupor
23. 0 34 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24. Tura Pargana
24. 0 35 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25. Mymra
25. 0 36 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26. Aizawl
26. 0 37 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27. Jaintia
27. 0 38 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28. Jaintia
28. 0 39 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29. Jaintia
29. 0 40 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30. Jaintia
30. 0 41 0	41 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31. Jaintia
31. 0 42 0	42 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32. Jaintia
32. 0 43 0	43 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33. Jaintia
33. 0 44 0	44 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34. Jaintia
34. 0 45 0	45 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35. Jaintia
35. 0 46 0	46 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36. Jaintia
36. 0 47 0	47 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37. Jaintia
37. 0 48 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38. Jaintia
38. 0 49 0	49 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39. Jaintia
39. 0 50 0	50 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40. Jaintia
40. 0 51 0	51 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41. Jaintia
41. 0 52 0	52 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42. Jaintia
42. 0 53 0	53 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43. Jaintia
43. 0 54 0	54 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44. Jaintia
44. 0 55 0	55 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45. Jaintia
45. 0 56 0	56 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46. Jaintia
46. 0 57 0	57 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47. Jaintia
47. 0 58 0	58 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48. Jaintia
48. 0 59 0	59 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49. Jaintia
49. 0 60 0	60 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50. Jaintia
50. 0 61 0	61 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51. Jaintia
51. 0 62 0	62 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52. Jaintia
52. 0 63 0	63 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53. Jaintia
53. 0 64 0	64 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54. Jaintia
54. 0 65 0	65 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55. Jaintia
55. 0 66 0	66 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56. Jaintia
56. 0 67 0	67 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57. Jaintia
57. 0 68 0	68 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58. Jaintia
58. 0 69 0	69 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59. Jaintia
59. 0 70 0	70 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60. Jaintia
60. 0 71 0	71 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61. Jaintia
61. 0 72 0	72 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62. Jaintia
62. 0 73 0	73 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63. Jaintia
63. 0 74 0	74 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64. Jaintia
64. 0 75 0	75 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65. Jaintia
65. 0 76 0	76 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66. Jaintia
66. 0 77 0	77 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67. Jaintia
67. 0 78 0	78 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68. Jaintia
68. 0 79 0	79 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69. Jaintia
69. 0 80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70. Jaintia
70. 0 81 0	81 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71. Jaintia
71. 0 82 0	82 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72. Jaintia
72. 0 83 0	83 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73. Jaintia
73. 0 84 0	84 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74. Jaintia
74. 0 85 0	85 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75. Jaintia
75. 0 86 0	86 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76. Jaintia
76. 0 87 0	87 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77. Jaintia
77. 0 88 0	88 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78. Jaintia
78. 0 89 0	89 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79. Jaintia
79. 0 90 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80. Jaintia
80. 0 91 0	91 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	0	0	0</td						

**PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS IN PROVINCE**

		QUANTITIES PER																																	
		Wheat								Barley								Rice (Long grain)								General Winter		Special Winter		Barley		Oats		Peanuts	
		Present				Past				Present				Past				Present				Past				Present		Past		Present		Past			
		Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present			
Barley	10	0	24	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	12	0	13	0	10	0	10	0	12	0	13	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0			
Barley	10	0	18	0	16	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0			
Barley	10	0	22	0	20	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0			
Barley	10	0	26	0	24	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0			
Barley	10	0	22	0	20	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0			
Barley	10	0	24	0	22	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0			
Barley	10	0	26	0	24	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0			
Barley	10	0	28	0	26	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0			
Barley	10	0	26	0	24	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0			
Barley	10	0	28	0	26	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0			
Barley	10	0	30	0	28	0	18	0	18	0	16	0	17	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	17	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0			
Barley	10	0	32	0	30	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	19	0	17	0	17	0	18	0	19	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0			
Barley	10	0	34	0	32	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	21	0	19	0	19	0	20	0	21	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0			
Barley	10	0	36	0	34	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	23	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	23	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0			
Barley	10	0	38	0	36	0	26	0	26	0	24	0	25	0	23	0	23	0	24	0	25	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0			
Barley	10	0	40	0	38	0	28	0	28	0	26	0	27	0	25	0	25	0	26	0	27	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0			
Barley	10	0	42	0	40	0	30	0	30	0	28	0	29	0	27	0	27	0	28	0	29	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0			
Barley	10	0	44	0	42	0	32	0	32	0	30	0	31	0	29	0	29	0	30	0	31	0	29	0	29	0	29	0	29	0	29	0			
Barley	10	0	46	0	44	0	34	0	34	0	32	0	33	0	31	0	31	0	32	0	33	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	0			
Barley	10	0	48	0	46	0	36	0	36	0	34	0	35	0	33	0	33	0	34	0	35	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0			
Barley	10	0	50	0	48	0	38	0	38	0	36	0	37	0	35	0	35	0	36	0	37	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0			
Barley	10	0	52	0	50	0	40	0	40	0	38	0	39	0	37	0	37	0	38	0	39	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0			
Barley	10	0	54	0	52	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	41	0	39	0	39	0	40	0	41	0	39	0	39	0	39	0	39	0	39	0			
Barley	10	0	56	0	54	0	44	0	44	0	42	0	43	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	43	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	41	0			
Barley	10	0	58	0	56	0	46	0	46	0	44	0	45	0	43	0	43	0	44	0	45	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	43	0			
Barley	10	0	60	0	58	0	48	0	48	0	46	0	47	0	45	0	45	0	46	0	47	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0			
Barley	10	0	62	0	60	0	50	0	50	0	48	0	49	0	47	0	47	0	48	0	49	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0			
Barley	10	0	64	0	62	0	52	0	52	0	50	0	51	0	49	0	49	0	50	0	51	0	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	0			
Barley	10	0	66	0	64	0	54	0	54	0	52	0	53	0	51	0	51	0	52	0	53	0	51	0	51	0	51	0	51	0	51	0			
Barley	10	0	68	0	66	0	56	0	56	0	54	0	55	0	53	0	53	0	54	0	55	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0			
Barley	10	0	70	0	68	0	58	0	58	0	56	0	57	0	55	0	55	0	56	0	57	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0			
Barley	10	0	72	0	70	0	60	0	60	0	58	0	59	0	57	0	57	0	58	0	59	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	57	0			
Barley	10	0	74	0	72	0	62	0	62	0	60	0	61	0	59	0	59	0	60	0	61	0	59	0	59	0	59	0	59	0	59	0			
Barley	10	0	76	0	74	0	64	0	64	0	62	0	63	0	61	0	61	0	62	0	63	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0	61	0			
Barley	10	0	78	0	76	0	66	0	66	0	64	0	65	0	63	0	63	0	64	0	65	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0			
Barley	10	0	80	0	78	0	68	0	68	0	66	0	67	0	65	0	65	0	66	0	67	0	65	0	65	0	65	0	65	0	65	0			
Barley	10	0	82	0	80	0	70	0	70	0	68	0	69	0	67	0	67	0	68	0	69	0	67	0	67	0	67	0	67	0	67	0			
Barley	10	0	84	0	82	0	72	0	72	0	70	0	71	0	69	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	69	0	69	0	69	0	69	0	69	0			
Barley	10	0	86	0	84	0	74	0	74	0	72	0	73	0	71	0	71	0	72	0	73	0	71	0	71	0	71	0	71	0	71	0			
Barley	10	0	88	0	86	0	76	0	76	0	74	0	75	0	73	0	73	0	74	0	75	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0			
Barley	10	0	90	0	88	0	78	0	78	0	76	0	77	0	75	0	75	0	76	0	77	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0			
Barley	10	0	92	0	90	0	80	0	80	0	78	0	79	0	77	0	77	0	78	0	79	0	77	0	77	0	77	0	77	0	77	0			
Barley	10	0	94	0	92	0	82	0	82	0	80	0	81	0	79	0	79	0	80	0	81	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0			
Barley	10	0	96	0	94	0	84	0	84	0	82	0	83	0	81	0	81	0	82	0	83	0	81	0	81	0	81	0	81	0	81	0			
Barley	10	0	98	0	96	0	86	0	86	0	84	0	85	0	83	0	83	0	84	0	85	0	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	0			
Barley	10	0	100	0	98	0	88	0	88	0	86	0	87	0	85	0	85	0	86	0	87	0	85	0	85	0	85	0	85	0	85	0			
Barley	10	0	102	0	100	0	90	0	90	0	88	0	89	0	87	0	87	0	88	0	89	0	87	0	87	0	87	0	87	0	87	0			
Barley	10	0	104	0	102	0	92	0	92	0	90	0	91	0	89	0	89	0	90	0	91	0	89	0	89	0	89	0	89	0	89	0			
Barley	10	0	106	0	104	0	94	0	94	0	92	0	93	0	91	0	91	0	92	0	93	0	91	0	91	0	91	0	91	0	91	0			
Barley	10	0	108	0																															

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 11, 1955

ON THIS 1st HALF OF JUNE 1888—continued

小学教材全解

"... 2000 m høydegradi, øvre T. spilfj.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 11, 1996.

#### **PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS & VARIOUS**

Department of Finance and Commerce,  
Montevideo, Uruguay.

ON THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1905 - reported

OF 10 TOLAKA

Date Corresponding month of 1904	Product fortnight	Post fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1905	Product fortnight	Post fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1904	Wholesale		Retail		Districts		Postage
							A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	
26 9 19 6 19 10 30 7 0	98 0 94 0	94 0	12 6	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bangalore
27 0 20 6 20 10 30 7 0	192 0 178 0	178 0	14 6	14 4	14 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Kolar
28 0 21 6 21 10 30 7 0	340 0 326 0	326 0	15 6	15 4	15 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Tumkur
29 0 22 6 22 10 30 7 0	25 0 26 0	26 0	16 6	16 4	16 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Mysore
30 0 23 6 23 10 30 7 0	400 0 400 0	400 0	10 6	11 4	11 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Mysore
31 0 24 6 24 10 30 7 0	64 0 64 0	64 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kalaburagi
17 18 19 4 20 1 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Dongri	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24 0 26 0 21 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Jaripore	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 0 27 0 22 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Kishangarh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26 10 26 10 23 8 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Karmalgaon	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27 11 27 11 24 4 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Dharwar	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28 12 28 12 25 7 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Ranipore (Dhar)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29 13 29 13 26 12 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Ujjain	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30 14 30 14 27 8 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Dhoni	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31 15 31 15 28 6 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Dhoni Central	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21 0 21 0 20 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Brampur	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22 0 22 0 21 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Nimba	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23 0 23 0 22 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Uda	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24 0 24 0 23 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Almora	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 0 25 0 24 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Malmaur	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26 0 26 0 25 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Jasvalmura	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27 0 27 0 26 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Hilly Tracts of Mysore	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28 0 28 0 27 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Mysore (Ootyappur)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29 0 29 0 28 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Badavada (Mysore Agency)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30 0 30 0 29 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Parkhingarh (Mysore)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31 0 31 0 30 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Manner (Jodhpur)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32 0 32 0 31 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Belavare	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33 0 33 0 32 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Dommede	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34 0 34 0 33 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Kalaburagi	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35 0 35 0 34 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Park	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36 0 36 0 35 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Jagalmar	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37 0 37 0 36 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Shaligonda	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38 0 38 0 37 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Obalpur	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39 0 39 0 38 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Jalora	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40 0 40 0 39 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Oondler	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41 0 41 0 40 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Guna	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42 0 42 0 41 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Bagalkot (Guna)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43 0 43 0 42 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44 0 44 0 43 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45 0 45 0 44 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46 0 46 0 45 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47 0 47 0 46 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48 0 48 0 47 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49 0 49 0 48 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50 0 50 0 49 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51 0 51 0 50 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
52 0 52 0 51 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
53 0 53 0 52 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
54 0 54 0 53 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
55 0 55 0 54 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
56 0 56 0 55 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
57 0 57 0 56 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 11 12 11 12 11 0 11 0 11 12 10 0 10 0	Barwani	100	100	10									

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**  
**IRRIGATION BRANCH**

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF PASCAL HARBOR IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1900. UP TO 31st MAY 1900.

He was a man of great energy and determination, and his efforts were instrumental in establishing the first permanent settlement in the area.

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144 CONCLUDING

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 11, 1886.

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Principles of Thermodynamics

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Total P.C. and P.C. -						
	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month
General						
Wheat						
Cream						
Pine						
Bullock & Cart						
Log						
Total on to land						
Debt						
Tax						
Building						
Atlas						
Market						
Juit						
Lane						
Share of husbandry						
Rent						
Total						
Capital						
Chittagong						
Sal						
Mata						
Building & utensil						
Distinguish goods						
Fir wood						
Bamboo						
Total						
Land and unoccupied timber						
Yard and isolated timber						
Log						
Measuring timber						
Lumber						
Total						
Total P.C. and P.C. -						
Total present expenditure paid on last year	24,880		17,881		14,431	
Interest	6,500		4,500		3,500	
Interest	1,500		1,000		1,000	

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GUARANTY OF INDIA, JULY 11, 1882.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPE AND LOWER GANONG CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1885

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IX OF 1883-84.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Headings	Description	Estimated Gross Receipts and Expenses for the Year ended March 31,		Estimated Gross Receipts and Expenses for the Year ended March 31,		Estimated Gross Receipts and Expenses for the Year ended March 31,		Estimated Gross Receipts and Expenses for the Year ended March 31,		Estimated Gross Receipts and Expenses for the Year ended March 31,	
		Total		Per Mile of Rail-		Total		Per Mile of Rail-		Total	
			R	R	M	R	M	R	M	R	M
<b>Expenditure.</b>											
1. Fuel and Light	367	1,26,143	215	400	1,26,547	215	11,53,410	196	11,53,261	192	60,931
2. Water	734	2,15,222	219	296	2,15,703	219	21,23,624	290	21,23,424	286	10,63,147
3. Stores	901	1,27,171	219	401	1,27,411	219	11,17,212	193	11,17,113	189	60,311
4. Salaries	423	1,06,616	214	624	1,06,267	214	9,61,124	187	9,61,024	183	1,294
5. General Expenses	646	1,16,703	214	1,16,634	1,16,633	1,16,633	1,16,633	1,16,633	1,16,633	1,16,633	1,16,633
6. Total Expenditure	464	8,00,000	214	466	8,00,000	214	72,70,000	196	72,70,000	192	1,57,147
<b>Total</b>	4,745	17,74,000	217	4,746	17,74,214	217	1,79,36,910	200	1,79,36,804	197	7,01,147
<b>Income.</b>											
1. Rent Income	1,000	4,53,915	205	1,000	4,57,620	205	40,00,000	194	40,00,000	191	1,10,610
2. Goods Shipped	234	1,10,115	205	233	1,10,117	205	8,10,014	196	8,10,012	193	70,541
3. Goods Received	11	8,10,115	205	21	8,10,117	205	6,10,013	196	6,10,012	193	2,700
4. Goods Received	149	20,557	205	240	20,559	205	16,70,000	190	16,70,000	186	10,000
5. Goods Received	41	2,400	205	47	2,400	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
6. Goods Received	390	20,000	205	320	20,000	205	16,70,000	190	16,70,000	186	10,000
7. Goods Received	2	2,400	205	52	2,400	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
8. Goods Received	366	20,000	205	260	20,000	205	1,60,000	190	1,60,000	186	10,000
9. Goods Received	14	1,600	205	15	1,600	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
10. Goods Received	1,200	20,000	205	1,411	20,000	205	16,70,000	190	16,70,000	186	10,000
11. Goods Received	85	8,000	205	80	8,000	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
12. Goods Received	146	20,000	205	146	20,000	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
13. Goods Received	2,7	20,000	205	2,64	20,000	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
14. Goods Received	2,7	20,000	205	79	20,000	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
15. Goods Received	2	2,400	205	1	2,400	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
16. Goods Received	397	20,000	205	347	20,000	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
17. Goods Received	995	1,60,000	205	960	1,60,000	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
18. Goods Received	53	20,000	205	60	20,000	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
19. Goods Received	1	2,400	205	1	2,400	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
20. Goods Received	10	2,400	205	10	2,400	205	1,60,000	194	1,60,000	187	1,000
<b>Total</b>	1,004	1,17,300	214	1,004	1,17,300	214	72,70,000	200	72,70,000	197	1,57,147
<b>Gross Receipts and Expenses.</b>											
1. Total Receipts	3,025	20,27,000	227	19,28,000	190,10,140	191	2,40,00,000	187	2,40,00,000	188	32,12,840
2. Total Expenses							1,79,36,804	197	1,79,36,804	193	
<b>Net Receipts</b>							60,63,196	180	60,63,196	187	18,80,200
<b>Annual Component.</b>											
1. Fuel and Light	130	42,500	200	130	42,512	200	1,00,000	90	94,173	70	
2. Water	10	4,700	200	47	4,700	200	—	—	51,403	81	61,403
3. Stores	41	1,20,000	199	414	1,20,000	199	1,60,000	87	1,60,000	80	7,700
4. Salaries	78	1,00,000	194	803	100,000	194	1,60,000	84	1,60,000	78	1,60,000
5. General Expenses	1,200	20,000	194	1,200	20,000	194	1,60,000	84	1,60,000	78	1,60,000
<b>Total</b>	2,000	60,900	197	748	60,848	197	4,70,000	84	60,63,196	92	4,10,000
<b>Balance Sheet.</b>											
1. Balance per General Account	602	41,200	214	108	41,202	214	2,71,011	184	2,70,204	180	16,617
2. Balance per Stores	121	1,20,000	194	94	1,20,000	194	1,60,000	84	1,60,000	80	16,001
3. Balance per Salaries	61	1,00,000	194	121	100,000	194	1,60,000	84	1,60,000	78	16,167
4. Balance per General Expenses	78	20,000	194	803	20,000	194	1,60,000	84	1,60,000	78	1,60,000
<b>Total</b>	2,000	60,900	197	748	60,848	197	4,70,000	84	60,63,196	92	4,10,000

The above statement is based on the latest available information up to the date of the last balance sheet, and is subject to revision at any time.

(a) Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1883.  
(b) Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,  
Under-Secretary.

No. X of 1893-94.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Lasted when presented	Railway	New books per week commencing date of book		Expenses new books presented date of book		Total Expenses new books per week		Total Expenses old books per week		Total expenses by months	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Unaudited.</b>											
1st June 1893	Brahmputra & Kohlchund	467	1,13,124	909	476	1,13,466	100	13,49,534	214	14,44,681	225
1st June 1893	Brahmputra & Brahmaputra	566	2,12,072	292	516	2,16,117	331	22,25,307	209	22,45,212	460
1st June 1893	Mahratta	602	1,4,151	207	601	1,34,297	197	1,63,352	191	1,63,352	197
1st June 1893	S. &amp. T. India	456	92,621	142	514	93,241	120	9,69,052	157	10,51,601	158
20th June 1893	Great Indian Peninsula	1,654	8,17,967	520	1,624	8,28,077	419	50,95,421	654	51,25,257	613
1st June 1893	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	681	2,40,263	402	691	2,41,961	422	25,34,385	720	24,71,816	704
	<b>Total.</b>	4,721	11,6,262	320	4,724	11,6,262	320	140,601	277	140,601	277
<b>Audited.</b>											
29th June 1893	Kent Island	1,069	5,0,424	581	1,069	5,0,424	581	50,17,414	618	50,17,414	600
1st June 1893	Eastern Bengal	269	80,097	348	269	80,244	291	8,01,711	267	8,01,711	264
1st June 1893	Nathia	281	1,074	41	281	1,086	41	12,151	60	12,151	69
1st June 1893	S. & T. Bengal	242	20,016	228	242	20,161	228	2,00,000	134	2,00,000	131
1st June 1893	Ganga & Brahme	70	3,252	70	70	3,250	70	37,500	41	37,500	41
1st June 1893	Luzon	112	21,000	112	112	21,000	112	2,10,000	120	2,10,000	120
20th June 1893	Assam	7	7,000	128	7	7,000	128	70,000	109	70,000	109
20th June 1893	Chittagong & Dacca	211	1,4,000	292	211	1,4,000	292	14,000	200	14,000	200
20th June 1893	Calcutta & Jorhat	17	1,000	12	17	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
20th June 1893	Assam & Manipur	172	1,000	12	172	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
1st June 1893	Madras & Ceylon	1,078	80,000	1,000	1,071	80,000	1,000	8,00,000	245	8,00,000	239
1st June 1893	S. & T. Bengal & Chittagong	211	3,000	128	211	3,000	128	30,000	200	30,000	200
1st June 1893	Assam & Hailakandi	142	1,000	12	142	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
1st June 1893	Assam & Jorhat	142	1,000	12	142	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
1st June 1893	Assam & Nagaon	142	1,000	12	142	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
1st June 1893	Assam & Northam	142	1,000	12	142	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
1st June 1893	Assam & Nagaon	142	1,000	12	142	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
1st June 1893	Assam & Tengchong	142	1,000	12	142	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
1st June 1893	Assam & Tengchong	142	1,000	12	142	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
1st June 1893	Assam & Tengchong	142	1,000	12	142	1,000	12	10,000	120	10,000	120
	<b>Total.</b>	4,749	6,00,216	176	4,745	6,00,216	176	140,601	277	140,601	277
<b>GENERAL TOTAL. (TRANSACTIONS AND EXTRA.)</b>											
1st June 1893	140,601	39,40,000	4,000	16,600	37,500	1,50,000	1,500	1,50,000	352	1,50,000	352
<b>Amount Received by Bankers.</b>											
<b>New Receipts</b>											
<b>Allocated Companies</b>											
1st June 1893	Bengal Central	336	16,200	82	126	8,843	99	1,00,500	86	1,00,500	76
1st June 1893	Kohlchund & Kusum-				87	4,930	89			4,930	92
1st June 1893	Mahratta Maharashtra	70	1,00,000	50	70	1,00,000	50	10,00,000	84	10,00,000	85
1st June 1893	Bengal & Mysore- Western Tributaries	41	1,00,000	214	1,00,000	214	1,00,000	214	1,00,000	214	
20th June 1893	Tributaries	72	1,00,000	216	819	8,000	107	1,00,000	217	1,00,000	217
	<b>Total.</b>	810	17,200	246	610	87,643	98	200,000	164	200,000	162
<b>Station Stores</b>											
1st June 1893	Barisal & Comilla	200	81,000	20	199	80,100	20	8,00,000	169	8,00,000	169
1st June 1893	Jalpaiguri	1p	20,000	42	04	20,000	42	2,00,000	42	2,00,000	42
1st June 1893	Mysore	1p	1,00,000	65	160	1,00,000	65	10,00,000	169	10,00,000	169
1st June 1893	Rajputana Pataudi				14	800	41			800	56
	<b>Total.</b>	200	92,771	102	412	87,643	98	21,00,000	164	21,00,000	162

\* \* \* \* \* *Amounts to be debited to account of stations for stores issued for the month of July 1893.*  
 \*\* *Amounts received from stations for stores issued for the month of July 1893.*  
 \*\*\* *Amounts received from stations for stores issued for the month of June 1893.*

† *Amounts paid to stations for stores issued for the month of July 1893.*  
 ‡ *Amounts paid to stations for stores issued for the month of June 1893.*  
 § *Amounts paid to stations for stores issued for the month of May 1893.*

SIR,

The 11th July 1893.

FRED PINKBRACE, Major, R.E.,  
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASIDE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR  
THE WEEK ENDING SUNDAY JULY 1855.**

**Central Provinces**—Mangoes are now reported to be all parts in the Madras Presidency, and  
are in general good. Prices are high. Bitter and Sweet corn, when matured, when more rain is needed.  
Wheat is reported to be in fair condition, and Kharai wheat can be sown. I except in those two  
districts where the soil is very light, so that even moderate rainfall is good, and prospects are good.  
The weather has been generally dry during the week was early, and settings  
out of seedlings were made by nearly everywhere. In Sagar, Almora, and in parts  
of the Nerbudda valley, the soil was still too wet for sowing, but in most cases the sowings at Akola  
and Nasik from the Nerbudda, and in the Deccan, when however there is only one reporting station,  
are good. The weather is fair in the Western States, and prospects are generally favourable. Rain  
is reported in the Central India States, but was heavy only at Sevda and Bhopawar. Pros-  
pects are good.  
**North-Western Provinces and Oudh**—good rain fell in most districts. Sheep-sowings are  
now in progress at Bijnor, Almora, and in most districts of the Punjab, where  
the weather is fair. In the Central Provinces a break in the rains has been  
observed. In Nasik, however, more rain is wanted.  
The weather is fair throughout the Lower Provinces, and agricultural prospects have  
been generally good in Bihar. Standing crops are poor, and the cultivation of land  
has been suspended. Tilling and manuring has begun in the track  
of the rains, and considerable damage has been caused to crops on irrigation-banks by floods.  
No new sowing, and no sowing, remains fairly good. Seasonable weather prevails in British  
India, and is in general progress.  
The weather is fair in most Provinces. Prices are still high in Bengal, and have risen slightly  
in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Bombay - 1851 - 6123

Estimated	Lower	Trade	Upper
100000	20000	30000	120000
100000	20000	30000	120000
100000	20000	30000	120000



Provinces or Provinces and Districts.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bengal (contd.).</b>		
Hansibagh	3-11; abundant rain reported from all parts.	Weather unusually. Sowings completed. Cholera reported from five stations.
Cuttack	1-94	Weather cloudy. Rice being sown, corn growing well, cotton in flower, and grain generally damaged by recent floods, but there is no want of water for irrigating those of the unirrigated. Cholera reported, now subsiding in some places in the interior.
Maheswar Kanika	6-90	Transplanted rice out in Harkakha. Rice and cotton coming up well, ploughing and sowing continuing. Prices of rice remain high. A few cases of cholera and cattle disease in outports. Public health good.
Durgapur	雨量未記	Crops of tobacco, rice, and sugarcane much improved. Cultivation of cotton crops has started. Average price of rice 11 annas per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported, generally very good.
Pabna (Narayaganj)	2-24	Crops being well under rising tide. Prices of rice falling. Public health good.
Ora	2-26	Prices of rice, corn, and cotton transplanted. Prospects fair. A slight increase of cholera. Public health good.
Champur	雨量未記	Sowing of cotton and cottonseed in progress. Prices stationary throughout the place.
General Remarks.—There has been reasonable rain throughout the province during the week, in Behar good general rain has now fallen and has improved the agricultural prospects, all round. All autumn crops are reported as very favourable, and the sowing of cotton is now in full progress in every place. The re-planting of cotton seedlings has fairly begun in Cuttack and Puri, where heavy rainfall of late has caused little damage to the crops of the present boro. We have done well, and that must be sufficient time for the re-sowing. In Bihar also the rains have been copious, and a large proportion of the autumn crops appear to have been saved by the supplementary sowing of cotton during the past fortnight. Prices continue to rule high in all ports, general health is pretty fair, although cholera exists in some districts.		
<b>E. W. Provinces and Oudh (July 9th)</b>		
Burdwan (July 7th)	Rain averaging 0-30 over the district.	Weather cloudy and sultry. Khari operations in progress. Mysore and Madras. Prices show slight fall in foreign. Public health good.
Gurkakpur	6th) Item fail. Rain 4 to 10 per cent throughout the district, sufficient in the north.	Rainy season ploughing everywhere. Prices stationary. Health good.
Fyzabad	7th) Good rainfall over the district.	Kharif sowings begun. Market well supplied. Health good; condition of cattle fair.
Locknow	6th) Rain (approx.) 3-20 at Muzaffabad, 1-30, and 1-70 at Lucknow, Linapur.	Weather cloudy. Large sum, rice, kodo, and manihot are sown. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rao Baroli	Item of rain during the week, 0-5.	Kharif operations in progress; supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera continues.
Partagerh	Item) Rain wanted.	Kharif sowing going on.
Allahabad	2-1) More rain required now.	Ploughing and sowing proceeding. Markets well supplied. Condition of people and cattle good, though isolated cases of cholera still exist.
Cawnpore	6th) General rain during the week (from 3-1) in average 3-20, ranging from 0-20 to 10 (long distance).	Kharif sowings continue. Prices rising. Fever in three parganas; no cattle-disease.
Jaipore	7th) No rain since 7th.	Break has been good for ploughing; clouds above. Sowing of cotton and jute, etc., now. Health good. Cattle-disease in two villages of Patna and Buxar.
Delhi	~ ~ ~ 2-10 (average)	Weather change. Kharif being sown; rains decreasing. Health improving. Bazaar and cattle.
Purniahati	Light showers at beginning of the week, but scarce.	Ploughing for Kharif commenced. Prices rising a little. General health fair.
Sitapur	Item) Parched rain has fallen during the week.	Parched crops are sprouting, and prospects are favourable.
Bareilly	Item) Rain sufficient and beneficial.	Sowings progressing. Markets somewhat dear, owing to requirements for seed. Public health good, slight intemperance.
Kanpur	6th) Heavy weather	Price of cotton required for crops to grow. Prices somewhat dear. Health good, fever in some places.
Agra	Item) Rain in all parganas from 0-2 to 1-0.	Kharif ploughing and sowing going on. Prices rising. Cholera very slight.
Jhansi	7th) Bright rain	Weather clear. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Prices again rise slightly. Public health normal.

President or Provinces and Districts	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.</b>		
Muzaffar (July 7th)	Rain during the week: 0'30 at Sandhana; 0'20 at Baghpat; nil elsewhere.	Weather hot. Kharif sowings progressing. Prices steady. Health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain has fallen in all but three districts. Kharif sowing going on, and prospects appear favourable. Markets are well stocked, though prices have risen slightly. Public health generally good.
<b>Punjab—(July 8th)</b>		
Hissar (July 7th)	2'00	Health fair. Kharif sowings in progress. Prices falling.
Delhi ( " )	3	Health fair. Prices rising.
Bundella ( " )	.50	Health good. Kharif sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Jalaludur ( " )	2'80	Health good. Kharif sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Ferozepur ( " )	.20	Health good. Kharif ploughings and sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Anandpur ( " )	.10	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sirhind ( " )	.00	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore ( " )	.00	More rain wanted. Health good. Kharif sowings continue. Prices stationary.
Multan ( " )	Nil	Health good. Kharif crops flourishing. Slight rise in prices.
Rawalpindi ( " )	Nil	Rain wanted. Health good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera in Rawalpindi city and cantonments. Prices rising.
Shahpur ( " )	Slight rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ( " )	.10	Health good. Prices falling.
Peshawar ( " )	.20	Health good. Prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Moderate rainfall in most districts. A few cases of cholera in the Rawalpindi city and cantonments, elsewhere health is generally good. Kharif ploughings and sowings in progress; prospects generally good. Prices on the whole stationary.
<b>Central Provinces—(July 8th)</b>		
Nagpur	1'97	Weather bright and clear. Break beneficial for sowing. Small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jacobpore	.06	Weather cloudy and clear alternately. Kharif sowings in progress. Break beneficial for cotton sowing. Cholera declining. Prices stationary.
Rangoor (July 7th)	2'10	Weather favourable. Sowings being pushed on. Health fair. Prices steady.
Begni	1'97	Break since 5th instant. Sowings progressing. One fatal case of cholera; cattle-disease and small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Howrahbad	Nil	Weather hot. Sowing progressing; washing of rice and cotton commenced. 127 cases of cholera, 102 deaths. Prices stationary.
Khandwa	.23	Weather cloudy and windy. Sowings in progress. Rain much wanted. 3 deaths from cholera. Prices stationary.
Raipur	1'70	Weather cloudy and clear alternately. Sowings in progress. 1,009 cases of cholera, 817 deaths. Prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been a break in the rain which was much needed for sowings in all districts, except Nizam and which has been generally very beneficial; rain is much needed in Nizam on the west of the provinces, where the fall has been insufficient. Cholera still continues virulent in Chhattisgarh.
<b>British Burma—(July 8th)</b>		
Akyab (July 4th)	12'21	Total rainfall 57'49. Slight cholera in two circles; slight cattle-disease in Akyab town, severe in two circles. Ploughing progressing.
Bassein ( " )	4'66	Total rainfall 29'36. Cholera epidemic in three and cattle-disease in five townships.
Rangoon ( " )	1'68	Total rainfall 23'07. Slight cholera in town.
Amherst (Moulmein) ( " )	7'23	Total rainfall 62'42. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. Excessive rainfall inundated the fields.
Tavoy ( " )	10'60	Total rainfall 73'98. Public health good. Ploughing progressing.
Pegu ( " )	6'23	Total rainfall 35. Slight cholera in town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Hengdaw ( " )	1'16	Total rainfall 20'72. Public health good. Ploughing progressing.
Fronte ( " )	0'46	Total rainfall 13'47. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle. Ploughing progressing.
Toungoo ( " )	4'58	Total rainfall 130'12. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Thayetmyo ( " )	1'13	Total rainfall 4'36. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera slight in Akyab, Kyaukphyon, Sandoway, Rangoon, Thengawa, and Pegu; small-pox slight in Tharrawaddy, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Fronte, Bassein, Thongwa, Amherst, Shwegyin, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing. Rain reasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	Status of agricultural prospects.
<b>Assam—(July 8th)</b>		
Gauhati	2·17 of rain during the week ending 7th instant; rain wanted.	Weather hot. Cattle-disease still reported from the interior of the district. Gathering of <i>oar</i> commences; prospects fairly good; ploughing operations for <i>sali</i> crop in progress; sugarcane doing well. Cholera prevalent in parts of the district.
Sylhet	11·38	State and prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease still prevalent; public health fair.
Cachar	7·66; weather rainy	Ploughing and sowing of <i>dakahi</i> and <i>muralli</i> crops finished. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea better. 8 deaths from cholera from Sadr, 3 from Lakhimpur, and 1 from Katigora, reported.
Dibrugarh	Rain last week, 9·00	Weather healthy. <i>Sali dhon</i> being transplanted. Cattle-disease abating; public health fair.
<b>Mysore and Coorg—(July 8th)</b>		
Bangalore	44; rain has fallen throughout the State, but only slightly in Tumkur and Kolar, in both of which districts more is wanted.	Prospects in Tumkur and Kolar are uncertain, elsewhere crops in fair condition; agricultural operations in progress. Cholera prevalent in parts. No material change in prices.
Mercara	7·88	Ploughing and transplanting of paddy fields in active progress; prospects of season and public health good.
<b>Bengal and Hyderabad—(July 8th)</b>		
Amraoti	1·49	Weather warm and sultry. Cotton plants in good condition. Wheat 22 and <i>juar</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Ahmed	·17	<i>Kharif</i> sowings stopped in places, owing to rain still keeping off. Weather warm.
Hyderabad	Nil	<i>Kharif</i> sowing commenced. General health good, except in Amberpet and Shahabad talukas, where cholera has appeared. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juar</i> 19, yellow <i>juar</i> 23½, and <i>tur</i> 16½ seers per current sice rupee.
<b>Central India States—(July 8th)</b>		
Indore	Nil	Health good. Prospects of crops good.
Moren (Gwalior)	Nil	Health good; cholera in Lashkar abating.
Satna	Nil	Weather hot and dry. Cholera at Rewari 90 cases, 29 deaths during the week.
Neemuch	·07	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Guna	·20	Five fatal cases of cholera in Bhannanda, otherwise health good.
Agar	Nil	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Sehore	8·90	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and health good.
Newgorong	·57	Weather favourable.
Manaur (Bhopawar)	5·55	Weather cloudy. Slight cholera in Ghabua, otherwise health good.
<b>Rajputana—(July 8th)</b>		
Abu	(July 8th) 0·19	Weather less cloudy than last week; strong winds.
Sirhind	( " 5th) Drop	Some water in tanks; wells and health good. Sowing commenced.
Marwar	( " 3rd) 0·62	Weather overcast, windy. Further rains much needed. Very little water in Jodhpore city tanks. Small-pox abated. Tillage commenced in districts, with heavier rainfall. Weather less cloudy since 30th ultmo; sharp winds. Prices rising.
Kherwara	( " 6th) 0·42	Tanks and wells fair. Ploughing and sowing of Indian-corn commenced. Health good. Prices low. Weather cloudy and windy.
Meywar	( " 4th) 0·86; more rain needed.	Tanks filling; wells still low. Crops sown. Health good. Prices cheap. High winds; weather cloudy, but no rain since 29th June.
Marowati	( " " ) Tonk, 2·81; Shabarpura, 3·13.	High west winds. <i>Kharif</i> operations commenced. Slight cholera in Tonk and Shabarpura.
Jhalawar	( " 8th) 1·51	Ploughing and sowing commenced. General health good.
Ajmer	( " 7th) Nil	Few stray cases of cholera in city. <i>Kharif</i> operations continue.
Jaypore	( " " ) 0·04	Weather cloudy. Prices rising. Health good.
Kerawali	( " 4th) 2·20	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects excellent. Health good; slight fever and small-pox. Prices slightly rising. Westerly winds; very hot in day, cool at night.
Phadepore	( " " ) 1·01	Wells full; tanks filling. Health good; one fatal case of cholera.
Bhurtipore	( " " ) 0·55	Prices slightly rising. High westerly winds; weather hot.
Ulwar	( " 7th) 2·08	Wells and tanks full. Ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices stationary.
Nickanor	( " 4th) 0·60	Eleven deaths from cholera. Prices rising. High westerly winds. Sowings continue. Tanks and wells filling. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather hot, high winds.
<b>Nepal—(July 2nd)</b>		
Kathmandu	4·94	Cholera has greatly increased in the city and has spread over the valley and the interior. The rains of the last two days have done much good to the crops. Weather is now cool and reasonable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 8th July, 1885.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., C.M.I.E., P.C., presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

BURMA MUNICIPAL ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to correct an error in the Burma Municipal Act, 1881. He said :—

"The Chief Commissioner has recently pointed out that the language of one of the rating clauses in the Burma Municipal Act is inconsistent with the proposals which he had previously submitted on the subject, and with some of the other provisions of the Act, and is likely to cause practical difficulties, and he suggested that the language of the clause might possibly be due to a mistake. On looking through the papers connected with the measure I find that, through a mere oversight, the word 'occupation' was substituted for the word 'possession'. It is quite clear from the papers that the substitution was accidental, and not intentional, and that it may be fairly treated as a mere error. Under these circumstances, and as it is important that the error should be corrected as soon as possible, I have no hesitation in asking Your Excellency to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, in order that the Bill may be passed without further delay."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business,

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEA PASSENGERS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

TELEGRAPH BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT, 1867, PENAL CODE AND PRISONERS' ACT, 1871,  
AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, the Indian Penal Code and the Prisoners' Act, 1871. He said :—

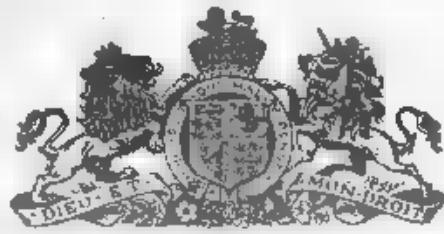
"The title of this Bill is a little formidable, but the truth is that it is what would be called in England an *omnibus* Bill. It is drawn on instructions from the Home Department, and it makes a number of amendments on very minor points, the necessity for which has been, from time to time, pointed out in sundry office-notes. There is not one of the amendments which touches any matter of serious importance, or which, so far as I can judge, is likely to give rise to any discussion. The reasons for each amendment are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill; and under these circumstances I do not think I need trouble the Council by any further explanation of the proposals which the Bill embodies."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd July, 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA; }  
The 10th July, 1885. }  
*Secretary to the Government of India,  
Legislative Department.*



SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

N<sup>o</sup> 29. {

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1885.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of one Rupee per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD CHAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1198 AND 1199 OF THE  
SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th JULY 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XI of 1885-86.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	India length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th JUNE 1885.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26th JUNE 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL to 28th JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL to 26th JUNE 1886.			Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Purchases in 1885-86.
		Total.	Per mille open.	Total.	Per mille open.	Total.	Per mille open per week.	Total.	Per mille open per week.				
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R				
<i>Guaranteed.</i>													
1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand Bind, Punjab, and Delhi	547	27,099	178	608	1,11,046	168	14,65,633	229	15,53,636	221	87,061	.
	Madras	764	8,17,791	288	708	2,02,079	288	25,62,908	289	25,51,658	285	9,95,655	.
	South Indian	981	1,44,768	168	861	1,29,173	182	16,29,238	162	16,76,898	158	51,396	.
	Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,468	7,28,665	500	1,497	6,95,733	398	1,04,22,116	623	1,03,54,423	608	6,507	8,67,694
	TOTAL	4,735	19,98,196	316	4,787	14,06,910	294	2,10,09,273	380	2,17,98,181	393	6,93,690	.
<i>States.</i>													
1885	East Indian	1,509	7,86,251	621	1,509	6,48,163	662	1,07,08,655	606	1,16,93,749	679	9,93,094	.
1885	Eastern Bengal	233	56,410	379	238	63,388	281	9,79,621	859	9,18,906	941	.	60,716
	N-lhat	27	1,770	66	27	1,280	44	19,156	60	16,195	48	.	3,361
	Northrn Bengal	249	82,928	132	249	22,800	182	4,41,863	154	4,20,507	149	.	13,355
	Kaunin-Dharka	32	2,113	66	37	2,519	68	28,063	80	22,892	77	.	2,929
	Tirhoot	193	18,761	102	226	23,183	104	3,76,551	133	3,23,990	124	.	47,439
	Putha-Gya	57	7,602	131	57	8,008	140	1,01,881	153	1,10,874	167	.	8,793
	Cawnpore-Achaura	206	16,947	77	240	18,15	66	1,69,676	97	1,05,595	98	.	35,919
	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	826	67	13	782	65	16,406	120	14,450	100	.	2,356
	Hajipatna-Malwa (a)	1,258	2,29,032	182	1,411	3,06,000	219	25,39,818	239	27,83,866	232	.	2,54,058
	Wardan Coal	46	2,931	66	46	2,631	59	1,40,011	280	1,25,172	240	.	22,830
	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	14,953	100	149	14,015	94	4,96,886	285	4,27,401	288	.	9,486
	British Burma	207	36,026	174	264	31,499	124	5,43,087	224	4,98,680	169	.	44,836
1886	Sindia	75	7,475	100	75	6,525	87	87,646	100	85,012	98	.	8,684
1886	Punjab Northern	447	62,322	159	447	57,641	189	6,95,445	138	9,90,038	159	.	2,94,598
	Indus Valley	600	1,93,238	298	600	1,46,800	228	12,46,187	298	30,55,413	400	.	13,10,226
	Amritsar-Patshankot	48	8,759	57	68	6,120	93	38,767	65	67,699	89	.	28,872
	Bareilly-Pilibhit	.	.	.	26	1,598	44	.	.	17,905	43	.	17,905
	Narsinganj-Dacca	.	.	.	10	1,760	178	.	.	22,018	190	.	22,018
	Mymensingh	.	.	.	.	.	.	(d) 21,831	.	(e) 4,555	18	.	4,555
	Kokilamukh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL	3,817	7,38,890	182	4,243	7,28,285	171	98,21,888	207	1,11,79,026	220	18,57,589	.
<b>TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND ESTIMATED EXPENSES)</b>		<b>10,161</b>	<b>30,03,437</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>10,539</b>	<b>29,51,308</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>4,11,24,868</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>4,46,57,938</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>36,33,672</b>	.
<b>NET RECEIPTS</b>		.	.	.	.	.	.	<b>1,99,29,405</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>2,14,35,910</b>	<b>176</b>	.	.
<b>Associated Companies.</b>		.	.	.	.	.	.	<b>3,17,98,861</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,32,22,198</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>14,36,267</b>	.
<i>Native States.</i>													
1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	83,772	176	190	24,200	125	4,47,366	107	3,24,727	146	.	1,22,639
	Jodhpur	19	968	61	64	3,150	48	12,846	67	36,328	49	.	22,547
	Nawan's	121	20,487	169	121	18,235	134	2,68,204	183	2,87,373	203	.	29,169
	Mysore	87	5,643	65	140	6,012	57	79,874	72	87,990	64	.	14,118
	Rajpura-Patiala	.	.	.	16	652	41	.	.	10,263	66	.	10,263
	TOTAL	420	60,816	146	524	52,309	98	7,93,296	161	7,46,736	121	.	46,554

(5) As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April to 26th June 1886," audited figures have been availed of me for so far as possible, including Rewari-Purnepur State Railway.

(6) Returns not received.  
(7) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th June 1885.  
(8) Dated 2nd April to 31st June 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary.

SIXTY,  
11th July 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1885-86, and of the fourteen preceding years.  
(In Thousands of Rupees.)*

YEAR.	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			BRAHMAPUTRA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.										
	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.		Exports.											
	On Liberata in India and other Imports (including Imports of Liquors).	On Imports of Liquors.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On Imports of Other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Other Imports.	On Imports of Liquors.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Other Imports.	On Imports of Liquors.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Other Imports.	On Imports of Liquors.										
1871-72	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,69	3,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	38	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,16	6,29	17,96	52,44	1871-72.		
1872-73	2,19	15,66	5,68	24,45	1,62	10,34	1,09	12,96	20	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,50	91	1,27	11,86	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	1872-73.	
1873-74	2,24	15,12	5,85	21,21	1,69	8,66	1,12	11,46	30	15	20	74	1,05	3,43	3,60	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,59	34,71	20,16	1873-74.	
1874-75	3,00	16,42	3,36	22,88	2,88	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,96	90	11	26	7	11	3,70	3,91	7,82	1,11	7,79	8,08	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,86	1874-75.
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,88	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,24	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,66	1,10	1,08	14,60	1,678	7,47	85,15	42,63	23,49	1875-76.	
1876-77	3,38	16,70	2,66	21,74	2,06	8,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	1,47	3,26	7,03	1,30	1,23	9,92	12,62	6,57	29,66	35,23	15,25	1876-77.
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	65	23	13	90	7	1,96	48	3,68	1,38	1,65	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	42,99	12,63	55,92	1877-78.
1878-79	3,39	16,13	2,24	22,56	2,27	10,62	58	18,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	3,60	1,14	5,26	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,02	1,77	91,30	41,07	14,01	1878-79.	
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,06	2,40	6,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	90	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,61	1,84	1,46	12,40	16,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	10,23	52,80	1879-80.
1880-81	3,33	12,99	1,95	18,17	2,29	10,76	63	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	16,83	9,56	28,36	37,91	17,54	55,45	1880-81.
1881-82	3,58	13,16	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,85	59	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,61	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,79	29,00	39,81	19,60	59,91	1881-82.
1882-83	3,56	1	3,42	7,98	3,02	4,69	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,43	1,11	2,32	1	18,99	21,92	11,53	-64*	10,89	24,20	35,09	1882-83.		
1883-84	3,63	2	4,81	8,46	2,82	15	84	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,27	1	1,65	2,83	2,35	6	16,84	17,94	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68	1883-84.
1884-85	3,08	10	2,51	75	13	54	8,48	1,17	2	15	1,34	1,29	3	1,03	3,18	2,14	3	10,89	13,00	10,36	31	10,47	16,03	20,09	1884-85.	
1885-86	9,47	9	3,08	28	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	1	24	1,33	1,24	2	64	1,90	1,63	...	14,14	16,77	10,43	20	10,03	18,37	28,99	1885-86.

\* The amount retained is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,  
STATISTICAL BRANCH;

C. L. B., 16th July 1885.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Committee of Trade.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION OF THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN BRITISH INDIA AND  
THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE GENERALLY.

No. 58-2

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),  
—dated Simla, the 15th July 1883.*

Read again the following papers on the subject of the encouragement of  
Muhammadan education in British India:—

- Education Proceedings, 19th August 1871, Nos. 2 to 8.  
Ditto ditto, 27th January 1872, No. 13.  
Ditto ditto, June 1873, Nos. 74 to 111.  
Ditto ditto, July 1873, No. 59.  
Ditto ditto, September 1873, Nos. 2 and 3..  
Ditto ditto, January 1874, No. 4.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 104, dated the 17th February 1882, for-  
warding a memorial from the National Muhammadan Association, dated the 8th  
February 1882, on the position and claims of the Muhammadan community in Brit-  
ish India.

Home Department Circular letter Nos. 4—181-190, dated the 8th March 1882, to  
Local Governments and Administrations, calling for a full and careful report on the  
allegations and prayers contained in the memorial.

Read replies to the above circular letter—

- From Government of Madras, No. 574, dated the 29th June 1882.  
From Government of Bombay, No. 1758, dated the 6th October 1882.  
From Government of Bengal, No. 481T.G., dated the 14th October 1882.  
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1401, dated the 16th  
April 1883.  
From Government of the Punjab, No. 916, dated the 12th April 1883.  
From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3438—188, dated the 4th Sep-  
tember 1882.  
From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 531—144N., dated the 16th May  
1882.  
From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 5401, dated the 21st October 1882.  
From Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 932—19, dated 28th May 1882.  
From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 427, dated the 14th November 1882.

Read also the following correspondence on the subject of raising the Calcutta  
Madrasa to the status of a second grade college:—

- Education Proceedings, September 1883, Nos. 12 to 20.  
Ditto ditto, December 1883, Nos. 25 to 27.

Read also—

Paragraphs 55 to 581 of the Report of the Education Commission on the education of  
Muhammadans viewed as one of the "classes requiring special treatment," and  
the remarks of Local Governments and Administrations on that portion of the  
Commission's report.

RESOLUTION.

In February 1882 a memorial was addressed to His Excellency the late  
Viceroy by the National Muhammadan Association calling attention to the pre-  
sent decayed position of Muhammadans in India, to the causes which had, in  
the opinion of the memorialists, led to this decadence, and to the circumstances  
which, in their belief, tend to perpetuate that condition. The memorial  
was fully reported upon by the Local Governments and was also discussed

by the Education Commission. His Excellency the late Viceroy was unable to deal with the question before his departure from India, but left on record an expression of his hope that it would receive full consideration at the hands of his successor. The present Viceroy feels a special interest in the well-being and advancement of the Muhammadan subjects of the Crown in India; and after his landing at Bombay took an early opportunity of assuring the leading members of the Muhammadan community of Western India that he would not fail to enquire into the representations submitted by them with reference to the position and prospects of their co-religionists. His Excellency in Council has now carefully considered the memorial above referred to, together with the correspondence and reports quoted in the preamble, and numerous pamphlets and papers of various descriptions kindly furnished by persons interested in the subject of Muhammadan education.

2. From the statements of the memorialists and the whole course of previous discussions, it is clear that the chief drawback in the way of the advancement of the Muhammadan community in times past has been their inability or unwillingness to take full advantage of the State system of education. From the time of Warren Hastings to the present, this has been a matter of regret to the Government. The failure of the Muhammadans in certain provinces to compete on equal terms with Hindus for State employment has frequently been noticed; and repeated efforts have been made to investigate the causes of this failure and to remove these, so far as the action of Government could deal with them at all. To go no further back than 1871, on the 7th August of that year, the Government of India issued a Resolution upon the condition of the Muhammadan population in the matter of education, in which, after regretting that so large and important a class should anywhere stand aloof from active co-operation with the educational system, and lose the advantages, both material and social, which the other subjects of the Empire enjoy, His Excellency the Earl of Mayo in Council directed that further and more systematic encouragement and recognition should be given to the classical and vernacular languages of the Muhammadans in all Government schools and colleges; that in avowedly English schools established in Muhammadan districts, the appointment of qualified Muhammadan English teachers should be encouraged; that assistance should be given to Muhammadans by grants-in-aid to enable them to open schools of their own; and that greater encouragement should be given to the creation of a vernacular literature for the Muhammadans. The Resolution concluded:—

His Excellency in Council desires to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to this subject, and directs that this Resolution be communicated to them and to the three Universities in India, with a view of eliciting their opinions whether, without infringing the fundamental principles of our educational system, some general measures in regard to Muhammadan education might not be adopted, and whether more encouragement might not be given in the University course to Arabic and Persian literature.

3. This Resolution was duly communicated to the Secretary of State, who concurred generally in the policy therein indicated, on the understanding, however, that as regards the encouragement of the languages of Muhammadans in the schools of the country, the Government of India did not contemplate any change in the subjects taught, but only in the mode of instruction.

4. The reports received from the Local Governments and Administrations in reply to this Resolution were reviewed by the Government of India in a Resolution dated 13th June 1873. From these reports His Excellency the Earl of Northbrook in Council inferred that generally wherever the ordinary vernacular of the country was read and written in the Hindustani or Urdu character, there the Muhammadans occupied their proper position in the primary and secondary schools founded or aided by the State. In all provinces where this was the case, the indigenous Muhammadan schools were numerous, and up to a certain point in a thriving condition. They were encouraged and assisted by the Government officers; the grants-in-aid were offered on conditions on the whole fairly suitable for Muhammadan requirements; and the course of primary education was so shaped as to favour the Muhammadan at least equally with the Hindu. On the other hand, in provinces where the Muhammadans were scattered and not numerous, where they mostly spoke

a different language from that of the majority of the population, or where their teaching was in a different tongue and according to entirely separate traditions, there the special arrangements requisite to meet these circumstances had not always been organised, and the claims of the Mussalman community had been often almost inevitably disregarded. Where the Muhammadan used a form of the country dialect, he attended with others the primary Government schools for the rudiments of education; but where his mother-tongue was different in speech and in written character, he was naturally precluded from availing himself of this teaching. The peculiar obstacles which kept him apart from the ordinary school system naturally grew stronger as he emerged beyond those elements which are common to all teaching. The difficulties which had arisen from these causes had nowhere been satisfactorily surmounted. The Government expenditure on education being necessarily limited, and insufficient for the support of two separate classes of schools, the money available was naturally bestowed too exclusively upon those classes that not only formed the more numerous section of the people, but were both homogeneous for educational purposes and more eager to make use of the grant. It was however in the colleges, higher schools, and universities that the absence or backwardness of Muhammadans was most conspicuous. The reports all agreed that the existing system had not attracted them to the higher ranges of the educational course, or induced them to persevere up to the point at which studies impress real culture and fit young men for success in the services and open professions. The Resolution went on to observe:—

How far this state of things can be attributed to the want of a connected scheme of courses of instruction suitable for Muhammadans, leading up through the lower to the higher standards, and how far to the general disinclination of Muhammadans to exchange their earlier modes of study for others more consonant with modern habits of thought, is a question which need not here be closely examined. It may be conjectured that, at the present epoch, Muhammadans are discovering that the ancient paths are unprofitable to stand upon, while their traditions and natural predilections still hold them back from setting out energetically upon newly opened roads. For while it is confessed that Muhammadans nowhere appear in satisfactory strength upon the lists of our higher schools, colleges, or universities, on the other hand those institutions which have purposely preserved the ancient exclusively Muhammadan type, and which have been restricted to instruction in the languages and sciences which belong peculiarly to Muhammadanism, have also been found to be falling gradually but steadily, into neglect. We may perhaps assume, therefore, that the Muhammadans are not so much averse to the subjects which the English Government has decided to teach, as to the modes or machinery through which teaching is offered. And if it thus appear that to the traditions and reasonable hesitation which keep aloof our Muhammadan fellow-subjects are added certain obstacles which our system itself interposes—either by using a language that is unfamiliar or machinery that is uncongenial—it is plain that many of the drawbacks to the universality of our educational system are susceptible of removal.

His Excellency in Council, therefore, perceives with gratification from the reports now before him that judicious endeavours are being made to diminish, so far as they can be remedied, these inequalities in the distribution of State aid, and to place the Muhammadans, wherever this may be possible, upon a more even footing with the general community throughout the whole course of our public instruction.

5. The Resolution then proceeded to notice in general terms the measures adopted in the several provinces to give effect to the views of the Supreme Government. Particulars of these will be given below when reviewing their effects and results in each province up to date.

The Governor General in Council assumed that in all provinces where Muhammadans were few, and often exposed to all the disadvantages which affect a religious minority without wealth or superior influence, it would be the special care of Government to satisfy themselves that these endeavours to encourage the education of Muhammadans would be persistently maintained. It was recognised as the paramount duty of an Imperial department thus to fill up the gaps in the ranks of elementary education, and to range the various divisions of the vast population in one advancing line of even progress.

6. The Resolution thus described the principles upon which the education of Muhammadans should be encouraged by the State:—

As to the principles upon which the education of Muhammadans should be encouraged by the State, His Excellency in Council need say little here, for they appear to be understood

by all Administrations, and with general consent accepted by the people,—by none more openly than by the leading Muhammadans of India. The State has only to apply its educational apparatus and aid, so as they may best adjust themselves to existing languages and habits of thought among all classes of the people, without diverging from its set mark and final purpose—the better diffusion and advancement of real knowledge in India. His Excellency in Council is anxious that the attainment of this object shall in no class of the population be hindered by differences of language or of custom; and with this view the Government of India is very willing that the entire body of Muhammadan (or of Hindu) classic literature shall be admitted and take rank among the higher subjects of secular study; and that the languages shall form an important part of the examinations for University degrees. In short, His Excellency in Council is prepared to listen favourably to any well-considered proposal for modifying or extending in those directions the existing educational system. One measure to which the Resolution of 1871 particularly adverted was the development of a vernacular literature for Muhammadans. His Excellency in Council would be slow to believe that such a literature still needed creation. To this suggestion Local Governments attach differing degrees of importance or practicability; and, on the whole, His Excellency in Council sees reason to believe that we must be cautious in attempting to proceed in this direction much beyond the point we have reached already. It is most desirable to frame a series of high class text-books, to encourage the printing and publication of valuable Muhammadan works, and to offer prizes either for good translations of foreign works or for original studies. But in regard to the patronage of what may be properly called literature, the exercise of it must necessarily be restricted by the pressing demands of general education upon our finance, and by the difficulty of making a fair selection, or of distributing any money available with due discrimination and indubitable advantage.

The Resolution concluded as follows:—

His Excellency in Council has now reviewed rapidly the general measures which have been taken, or are being taken, for the encouragement of education among Muhammadans. The papers before him, received from all parts of British India, show that the Earl of Mayo's Resolution has succeeded in its main purpose of drawing the attention of all Administrations to needs and obligations which before had perhaps not everywhere been adequately realised. These needs and obligations may now be intrusted with confidence to the care of Local Governments. The Supreme Government has satisfied itself that the principles upon which Muhammadan education should be supported or subsidised are clearly understood; while the conditions and rate of progress in this as in all branches of public instruction, the range of its operations, and all other practical details, depend chiefly in each province upon local circumstances, administrative skill, and financial resources.

7. About this time a separate correspondence was being carried on with the Government of Bengal on the subject of the management of the Calcutta Madrissa, established by Warren Hastings in 1780, and with reference to the status and condition of the Madrissa and College at Hooghly supported out of an endowment bequeathed in 1806 by Mahomed Mohsin in trust for "pious uses." In connection with these Mohsin funds, not only had large accumulations to the credit of the trust been permitted to accrue, but the funds had been in part appropriated to the benefit of a wholly different class from that for which the endowment was destined. The Government of India accordingly desired that the whole subject of the application of the funds in promotion of Muhammadan education should be fully reconsidered and plans matured for their disbursement more in consonance with the intentions of Mahomed Mohsin. The Government of Bengal, in its letter dated the 17th August 1872, in submitting to the Government of India the views of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the general measures to be taken for the promotion of Muhammadan education in Bengal, put forward certain suggestions as to the utilisation of these funds. It proposed to reform the Calcutta and the Hooghly Madrissas, and to take upon itself the cost of the non-Mussalman side of the Hooghly College, hitherto entirely supported from the Mohsin funds, but at the same time to accept from the funds a fair contribution for the Madrissa attached to the College and for special benefits to Muhammadan students studying in the College. As, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir George Campbell), it would be difficult to justify the devotion of provincial funds to special Muhammadan education in the province generally, while the Mohsin endowment supplied a legitimate means of effecting the purpose in view, the Government of Bengal further expressed its intention to devote the money thus saved from the Hooghly College to aid and extend Muhammadan education elsewhere. Proposals for the establishment of new madrissas at Dacca and other local centres in Eastern and Northern Bengal were then explained in detail; but as the Mohsin funds would not be adequate to enable the Government to equip efficiently these new madrissas, the Lieutenant-Governor trusted

that the Government of India would contribute to make up the difference. The main questions left for the decision of the Government of India were (1) whether the Government of India approved of the proposed distribution of the Mohsin Funds and of the establishment of madrissas; and (2) whether the Government of India would give some special aid towards the establishment of madrissas in Eastern and Northern Bengal.

8. In reply the Government of India, on 13th June 1873, wrote to the Government of Bengal as follows :—

The general principles upon which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to see these\* institutions administered and directed for the better promotion of high Muhammadan education appear to the Government of India to be sound, and the obstacles to working upon them are not practically insurmountable. \* \* \* It is agreed, by common consent, that the intention of the British Government in supporting these institutions is to give to Muhammadans their full share of high-class intellectual training and of sound knowledge useful to them in life, combined but not clashing with that Oriental tradition which belongs to their race and country. And it is also agreed that, in shaping our methods towards these ends, we are bound to avoid, so far as may be possible, any unwelcome abandonment of the old ways of Muhammadan study, or any slight upon the classic learning of Muhammadan Asia. On the contrary, the importance to Muhammadans of such studies is admitted, and their intrinsic value as instruments of literary training in this country is not under-rated.

But the point of difficulty is also recognised by all to whom the subject is familiar. It lies in the problem of framing for Muhammadans a course of secular education, which is the only kind that can be given in Government institutions, upon the study of a literature which on so many sides of it is intimately connected with their religion and doctrinal tenets.

His Excellency in Council, nevertheless, believes that the problem thus presented is capable of solution; that a course of study can be laid down which shall maintain and encourage the cultivation of Arabic and Persian, of the history, literature, and philosophy which those languages convey, of their logical system, and of such parts of Muhammadan law as deal with purely temporal interests, without compromising the Government to the support of any peculiar school of religious teaching.

His Excellency in Council is willing to sanction the preliminaries of any plan for reconstituting the two madrissas, which may fall within the limits of these principles.

After referring with approval to the details of the proposals regarding the reorganisation of the madrissas, the Government of India continued with reference to the Hooghly Institution :—

The Lieutenant-Governor's proposition is to withdraw the greater part of the Mohsin Funds from the Hooghly College, which has no particular local claim, and to use the money for encouraging Muhammadan education elsewhere, apportioning it according to need. So much of the present cost of the Hooghly College as would be left unprovided for by this subtraction of the endowment funds might, His Honour suggests, be then defrayed by the State.

His Excellency in Council approves the outlines of this proposal, and considers that some such arrangement would be consistent with the purposes of the Mohsin Endowment, and generally advantageous to Muhammadan education. But, with regard to the employment of Mohsin Funds thus to be set free, His Excellency remarks that there are such valid objections to any separate system of denominational schools or colleges that the Government of India prefers not to move further in that direction, although there is no intention of disturbing what may already exist. His Excellency in Council thinks that the memorandum of Mr. Bernard, and the Lieutenant-Governor's observations upon it, suggest the alternative of strengthening certain selected Government institutions on their Muhammadan side, instead of setting up new ones. For instance, the high schools or colleges at Chittagong and Dacca, in the midst of a great Muhammadan population, might be thus reinforced both in the way of teaching Arabic and Persian more thoroughly, and of generally cheapening education to Muhammadans by scholarships and the like. Or a portion of the Mohsin Funds might go toward increasing the public grants-in-aid of Muhammadan schools and colleges.

The details of any scheme which might be worked out upon this design were left in the hands of the Bengal Government. As to the request for Imperial aid, the Government of India consented, chiefly in view of Sir George Campbell's scheme for encouraging Muhammadan education, to increase the regular provincial assignment by an annual additional grant of Rs. 50,000.

9. On the 29th July 1873 the Government of Bengal forwarded for the information of the Government of India a copy of a Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor explaining the measures which Sir George Campbell had adopted consequent on the instructions of the Government of India set forth

Above and the additional assignment of Rs. 50,000. The measures proposed included a liberal scheme of scholarships for Muhammadan youths attending colleges and zillah schools, especially for those lads who should elect to pursue the ordinary English course of study and to read physical science.

Despatch from Home Department, No. 6, dated the 30th June 1873.

Despatch from Financial Department, No. 293, dated the 21st July 1873.

Despatch from Home Department, No. 8, dated the 1st September 1873.

10. These proceedings were reported to the Secretary of State in the despatches marginally noted, and His Lordship on 13th November 1873 replied as follows:—

I fully concur in the views stated in the elaborate Resolution recorded by Your Excellency in Council, under date of June the 30th, and observe with much gratification that throughout India efforts are being made with great judgment and earnestness to induce the Muhammadans to partake of the many benefits of our educational system.

I approve of the proceedings of Your Excellency in Council in relation to Muhammadan education in Bengal.

Your Lordship in Council is fully aware of the many and peculiar difficulties which surround the subject, and has issued some very judicious and discriminating instructions to the Government of Bengal. I approve of the additional assignment of Rs. 50,000 which you have granted to that Government.

With your despatch of the 1st of September you have transmitted to me a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal explanatory of the measures which he has adopted consequent on your instructions and the additional assignment. The arrangements of the Lieutenant-Governor indicate a very careful disposition of the means placed at his disposal, and an intelligent appreciation of the great importance of the whole subject.

I cannot conclude without an expression of my cordial satisfaction with the careful and complete manner in which Your Excellency has dealt with a question, surrounded with so many difficulties, and so intimately connected with the best interests of a very large and influential portion of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

11. The effect of the measures adopted by the various Local Governments in consequence of the Resolution of Earl Mayo's Government in 1871 is very fully discussed in the Report of the Education Commission, with reference to the statistics of the year 1881-82. The facts for each of the principal provinces may be summarised as follows:—

(A) In Madras, on receipt of the Orders of the Government of India, the Local Government, notwithstanding a certain amount of opposition on the part of the Educational authorities, directed the establishment of elementary Muhammadan schools, and corresponding classes in other schools, at the principal centres of Muhammadan population. In these classes and schools instruction was to be given in Urdu. Arrangements were initiated for training Muhammadan teachers; and Persian was to be taught in any high school where there was a sufficient demand for this. By the University special recognition was accorded to Arabic and Persian. Of the result of these measures, the Commission observe:—

The special schools maintained by Government were 11 in number, 7 of them being Anglo-vernacular middle schools, and 4 Anglo-vernacular primary schools. Nine schools, Anglo-vernacular, or vernacular, were maintained by municipalities, and of aided schools with a special provision for Musselman pupils there were 4 Anglo-vernacular and 210 vernacular. Other inducements had also been held out to Musselman students. They were admitted in all schools upon payment of half the usual fees: seven scholarships were specially reserved for Musselman candidates at the University examinations; a special Deputy Inspector of Musselman schools had been appointed; an elementary normal school had been established at Madras; and the University of Madras still continued to allot to the Arabic and Persian languages at its examinations a maximum of marks considerably larger than that carried by vernacular languages. The combined results of these measures were eminently satisfactory. In place of the 5,631 Musselmans at school in 1870-71, the returns for 1880-81 give 22,075, or 67 per cent. of the total number under instruction; while the percentage of Musselmans to the total population of the Presidency is only 6 per cent. The proportion of boys at school to those of a school-going age is for Muhammadans 16·1, for Hindus 13·7. But it is not in numbers only that progress has been made. Taking the results of the middle school examinations, we find that the percentage of passed candidates to those examined was, for Brahmins 44, for Hindus not Brahmins 35, for Muhammadans 41. In the lower University examinations, taking only the percentage of successful candidates to those examined, the results for 1880-81 are equally satisfactory. \* \* \* But of college education, beyond the first examination, in Arts, Muhammadans, speaking generally, do not avail themselves at all, though there is no reason to suppose that the general system of education beyond that standard is not as well suited to the Muhammadans as that below it.

To the foregoing account it may be added that under orders issued\* in 1882 the Government of Madras, with the object of encouraging Muhammadans to enter the Medical Service, has reserved for that community a certain number of stipendiary appointments in the medical apprentice grade.

(B) In *Bombay*, excluding Sind, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 7·1 in 1871, while 8·7 per cent. of the scholars in the Presidency were of that religion. Sind was no doubt in a very backward state, the feeling of the population there being strongly against the study of English. Out of a population of 1,351,781, only 10,115 were in schools known to the Department, and of that number only 31·8 per cent. were Mussalmans, though the proportion of Mussalmans to the rest of the population was as 4 to 1. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the indifference of the Muhammadans was not, however, so much to education generally as to education in the higher branches. They came freely to the lower schools, but failed to prosecute their studies to the higher standards. The Director (Mr. Peile), in considering the suggestions of the Government of India, pointed out that poverty alone would not account for this neglect of high education, for beggar Brahmins abounded in the high schools. He attributed it to poverty and depressed social status combined; but there was probably also in the course of study itself something discouraging to Muhammadan youths. The special measures adopted on Mr. Peile's suggestion were, therefore, designed to stimulate the progress both of higher and lower education. The University placed Persian on the list of languages that might be taken up for a degree, and a Professor of Arabic and Persian was appointed to the Elphinstone College. In the Vernacular Training College special provision was made for training Muhammadan teachers; and Persian instruction in all classes of schools received particular attention. Later on the number of special Musselman schools was increased and Musselman Deputy Inspectors appointed to inspect them. Of the effect of these steps, the Commission write :—

In 1871-72 the number of Mussalmans at school, according to Mr. Peile's estimate, was 15,577, or about 8·7 per cent. of the total number at school; in 1881-82 the number had risen to 41,518, or 11·7 per cent. of the total number at school. There were also in the latter year 22,294 Muhammadan children in indigenous schools, which would raise the percentage to 14·7.

The *Bombay Provincial Report*, drawn up for the Commission, gives an account of the good work which is now being done in this direction by the *Anjuman-i-Islam*, a private institution started by the Muhammadan community. It states :—

The most promising feature in connection with the progress of Musselman education during the past decade (1871—1881) has been the formation and recognition of a society known as the *Anjuman-i-Islam*, which, it is hoped, will in time establish a network of secular schools in *Bombay*. This society is so important that it was felt advisable to make special rules for its assistance. At present it receives a fixed subsidy of Rs. 500 a month from Government. By the end of the year 1880-81 the society's first school was fairly started. Its Hindustani and Anglo-Hindustani Departments, together with a large class of children reading the *Kuran*, contained in all 102 pupils. Since then the operations of the society have been extended.

(C) In *Bengal* there can be little doubt that the condition of the Muhammadan population is more depressed than elsewhere; and it is on the state of things in that province that the memorial now before Government bases most of its statements. At the same time it must be admitted that there is here perhaps less reason than elsewhere for making large separate provision for the Muhammadan element of the population, the vast majority of the Mussalmans being cultivators speaking the Bengali vernacular of their Hindu neighbours. On receipt however of the orders of the Government of India, the Local Government arranged for teaching Urdu and Arabic or Persian up to the Entrance standard in all zillah schools; and wherever there was a sufficient demand, a special class was formed to study Arabic and Persian after the Musselman fashion. The Persian language was added by the University to the subjects for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations; and in the Grant-in-aid Code specially liberal terms were offered to schools managed by Muhammadans. The reforms introduced in the management of the Calcutta Madrissa and Mohsin Endowments

have been noticed above. New madrassas were opened at Dacca, Rajshahiye and Chittagong, each under an Arabic scholar of repute assisted by competent moulvies. In each the full course of the Calcutta Madrissa was to be taught, and English was to be added if desired by the pupils. Scholarships for Muhammadans tenable in madrassas or in English colleges and schools were founded, and Rs. 18,000 were allotted to paying two-thirds of the fees of Muhammadan pupils in Government colleges and schools outside Calcutta, and to the payment of moulvies in those schools. The muktabas or mosque schools were soon after brought into relationship to the indigenous primary school system without interfering with their religious side. Many hundreds of muktabs are now aided in this way. These efforts have to some extent been successful, and the Mussalmans are not merely coming more freely to the vernacular schools, but taking a more prominent place in the returns of higher education. Muhammadans formed in 1871 about 32 per cent. of the population of the province. The proportion of Mussalman boys to the total school attendance, which in 1871-72 was only 14 per cent., had increased in 1880-81 to nearly 21 per cent. In primary vernacular boys' schools the proportion was in the latter year 24·6 per cent.; in middle schools, English and vernacular, over 13 per cent.; in high schools, under 9 per cent.; while in English colleges it was only 3·8 per cent. as against 4·04 per cent. in 1871. The rapid fall in the proportion of Mussalman students in schools of the higher classes, and the reduction in the proportion in colleges below the figure of 1871, is not satisfactory. The opinion of the Education Commission is however favourable to ultimate progress:—

Owing to the ready way in which Mussalmans have accepted the primary system of instruction, there is a very satisfactory increase in the total number of pupils of that race, which has risen from 28,148 in 1871 to 262,108 (including students in technical schools and colleges) in 1882; the proportion of Mussalmans being now 33·8 per cent. against 14·4 in 1871. In each of the Madrassas of Hooghly, Dacca, Rajshahiye, and Chittagong the full Arabic course of the Calcutta Madrissa is taught, and in each also instruction in English is given to all pupils who wish it. In the Dacca Madrissa the course in English is carried up to the Entrance Standard. Of 1,089 pupils in the six madrassas, as many as 322 learn English. The privilege of reading at one-third of the ordinary fees has also, by recent orders of the Government of Bengal, been extended to Muhammadan students of any college in Calcutta, whether Government or other. In the case of non-Government colleges, aided and unaided, the amount of the remissions is paid from the Provincial Revenues.

Recently a still further concession to the demands of the Muhammadan community has been made; and in order to provide larger facilities of instruction in English, the Calcutta Madrissa has been raised to the position of a college. Notwithstanding this alteration in the status of the institution, the privilege has been continued, whereby Muhammadan students attending the college have two-thirds of their fees paid out of the Mohsin Endowment. On the other hand, the Rajshahiye Madrissa, which was neither very successful nor much wanted, has, with the concurrence of the leading Muhammadans, been closed, the funds being diverted to the Calcutta institution.

The National Muhammadan Association is, as the Government of Bengal remarks, mistaken in supposing that the Mohsin Fund is now diverted to other than Muhammadan objects, or that its receipts are allowed to accumulate unutilised.

(D) *North-Western Provinces*.—Here the Muhammadans formed in 1871 about 13½ per cent. of the total population, while the total number in school was 17·8 of the scholars. The course of study was such as to afford every encouragement to Muhammadan pupils. In 1881 the percentage of Mussalmans to the total number of students under instruction was 14½ per cent. In English colleges they constituted a proportion of 13 per cent., and in English high and middle schools of 20 per cent. The figures therefore show a slight falling off, which it is hoped may soon be recovered. There is much at the present time which is encouraging in the state of feeling on this subject among the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the province. They have under the enlightened guidance of Syud Ahmed, C.S.I., made great efforts to provide for their countrymen facilities for the prosecution of the higher education. These efforts have resulted in the founding of the Aligarh College. It was originally intended to confine this college to Mussalman youths alone, but it has since

Here it would seem to be sufficient if enquiry is made as to the necessity of special measures in any locality where the number of Muhammadans is duly low in any grade of the educational course.

(E) *The Punjab.*—Here also no special measures are thought to be needed. The Muhammadans are not backward in taking advantage of the existing educational facilities.

(F) *The Central Provinces.*—The Chief Commissioner is opposed to the option of special measures in aid of the Muhammadans, but it has been seen above that nothing is really required in these provinces. The Educational authorities may be directed to keep a watchful eye on any localities where the Muhammadan population is large and backward.

(G) *Assam.*—The Muhammadans here are chiefly the agriculturists of Tibet, who are not an impoverished class and whose vernacular is Bengali. Sufficient provision is already made for Persian instruction in secondary schools where there is a demand for this. All scholars unable to pay fees are admitted free to schools in Assam.

(H) *Coorg.*—Sufficient provision is already made for the few Muhammadans there are in Coorg.

(I) *Bihar.*—Special provision has already been made for Muhammadans in the Assigned Districts, and the percentage of Mussalmans in the schools is larger in proportion than that of the Hindus.

(J) *British Burma.*—The questions discussed in this Resolution have little or no application to British Burma, where there is hardly any indigenous Muhammadan population, where the resident Muhammadan population is but one per cent. of the whole, and where the great bulk of the people are Buddhists. The Mussalmans in Burma are, the Chief Commissioner reports, on a fair equality with the other sections of the population.

11. On the whole, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the action which has once more been drawn to the subject of Muhammadan education will have the best results. His Excellency in Council attaches special importance to recommendation (16) of the Commission's Report, "that in the annual reports on public instruction a special section be devoted to Muhammadan education." These reports should be precise and detailed, and discuss the position and advancement of the Muhammadan community, not merely as a whole, but with reference to local variations, in order that the Government of India may be kept fully informed as to the state and progress of this important section of the community. For the attraction of Muhammadans to higher education, a liberal provision of scholarships is essential, and their wants must not be overlooked in the framing of any general scheme of scholarships for any province, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Education Commission. Probably the appointment of special Muhammadan Inspecting Officers to inspect not merely primary Muhammadan schools, but to enquire into Muhammadan education generally, would have a good effect in Bengal and other places where the Muhammadans are very backward. Such officers would bring the peculiar wants of their co-religionists more thoroughly into notice than can perhaps be expected from subordinate officers of a different class. The action taken in those and other directions should be fully explained in the annual reports.

12. Returning again to the memorial of the National Muhammadan Association, the Governor General in Council observes that, apart from the general educational drawbacks of which they complain, and to remedy which it has been shown that much has already been done, the memorialists attribute the present depressed condition of their co-religionists to the following specific causes:—

- (1) the abolition of Persian as the official language and the substitution of English or the vernacular, the effect of which has been that Hindus have generally supplanted the Muhammadans in the Government service;
- (2) the further orders of 1864, making a knowledge of English essential in the examinations leading to the Native Bar and judicial service, which again gave a special advantage to the Hindus;

(8) the resumption proceedings of 1828—1840, which are said to have resulted in the confiscation of numerous rent-free grants devoted more or less to educational purposes, and also in the ruin of many ancient families.

16. The memorialists themselves are not desirous of seeing Persian revived as the official language. Nor do they propose to revert to vernacular examinations for pleaderships and munsifships. They recognise the fact that the Muhammadans, if they are to succeed at all, must rise to the educational level of the day, and their prayer, which is for assistance to enable them to rise, has been fully met in the foregoing paragraphs. But they find a special grievance in the existing regulations for pleadership examinations in Bengal, which are said to preclude all save graduates in law of the University from becoming pleaders and so eligible for the Subordinate Judicial Service. The memorialists desire that admission to this service should be by special competitive examination.

On this subject the Honourable Judges of the Calcutta High Court remark :—

The memorialists, in paragraph 22 of their memorial, ascribe the numerical inferiority of Muhammadans in the Subordinate Judicial Service to the conditions laid down in the year 1865 or 1866, which have become still more stringent as regards the raising of the standard of qualification for a higher grade pleader and for a munsif. The conditions laid down in 1865 or 1866 are presumably those contained in rule 5 of the rules of the Government of Bengal made in 1866 under section 6 of Act XX of 1865. Their increased stringency, as regards munsifs, was, it is presumed, the qualification mentioned in the High Court's notification No. 3341 of the 16th December 1868, by which the Court, after consulting the Government of Bengal, declared that it would nominate to the office of Munsif "none but those who have obtained the degree of B. Ll., or who have passed the senior grade pleadership examination or some other examination equivalent thereto"; and as regards pleaders, the qualifications declared necessary in the rules of the 2nd May 1866, made by the High Court under section 4 of Act XX of 1865. With the question of English as the language for the high grade pleadership examination, this letter has already dealt. As to the second question, I am to point out that there exists, notwithstanding this notification and these rules, no "hard-and-fast rule" regarding the qualifications necessary for entering the Judicial Service, except that the candidate must be a member of a recognised legal profession. It is true that, before nominating any one for the post of munsif, the Court satisfies itself that the candidate is fitted for employment on the bench. He must have a certain knowledge of law, and he must also be a person of liberal education, and in the majority of instances a certain course of university education, and the acquirement of a degree in law, are taken as a guarantee of the candidate's fitness. But these qualifications are by no means indispensable, and instances have not so long ago occurred in which Muhammadan gentleman, possessing neither of these qualifications, have been nominated to the Government for employment as munsifs. That more of such nominations are not made is due, not to the existence of a hard-and-fast rule, but to the lamentable scarcity of Muhammadan gentleman of sufficient position and education to make them eligible for such appointments, even when a degree in law or a knowledge of English is not an indispensable portion of their acquirements.

The Governor General in Council observes that under the High Court rules for the qualification, admission, and certificates, &c., of pleaders, it is not absolutely necessary that a candidate should have graduated at a university or indeed have passed any university examination whatever. Provided the candidate has passed some public examination accepted by the Court as equivalent to the standard of the University First Arts Examination and has attended suitable law lectures, he is eligible to present himself for the pleadership examination. It is possible, however, that in practice the university qualification is ordinarily insisted upon, and it would perhaps be well if the Local Government established some public examination which the Court would accept as equivalent to the preliminary university test. In other Provinces no artificial obstacles appear to lie in the way of Muhammadans desirous of qualifying as pleaders. As regards the admission of duly qualified Muhammadans to the Judicial Service, the Governor General in Council trusts that in provinces like Bengal and Bombay, where there is at present a deficiency in this respect, the High Courts will endeavour to secure a certain proportion of officers of that class.

17. With reference to the statements respecting the resumption proceedings in Bengal, and their disastrous effect upon the welfare of the Muhammadan community generally, and upon their educational system, the Government of that province, in reporting upon the memorial, records the following observations :—

The memorial refers to the resumption laws as among the chief causes of Muhammadan decadence. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that there has been a great deal of very

ill-informed declamation on the subject of the resumption laws. Vague statements regarding their disastrous effects are met by statements equally vague regarding their necessity and the general fairness with which they were conducted. Mr. Rivers Thompson is not concerned to deny that possibly in many cases (and obviously the action of Government would most seriously affect Muhammadan holders of land) the assessment of revenue on land previously held rent-free may have entailed losses both in position and wealth; but the statements of writers who maintain that these proceedings entailed wholesale ruin on the Muhammadan community in general, and the scholarly classes in particular, cannot be suffered to pass without remark. Such statements admit of no proof. They are unsupported by the history either of the origin or of the progress of the resumption proceedings themselves. These proceedings originated chiefly in the misconduct of the Native official classes in the early days of British rule. Before the transfer of the sovereignty of Bengal and Behar to the East India Company in 1765, the revenue collectors under the Mogul sovereigns used occasionally to alienate lands in the shape of endowments and rent-free grants. They had of course no authority to do this, the ruling power alone being competent to grant away its share in the produce of the land; but it is on good authority believed that these illegal alienations were few in number and limited in extent before the accession to sovereignty of the East India Company. During the first few years of the Company's administration, however, such invalid grants increased enormously. Mr. James Grant in his *Analysis of the Finances of Bengal* (1786) declares that they extended to one-fourth of the entire rental of Presidency, or nearly one million sterling per annum; and though Sir John Shore afterwards questioned the correctness of Mr. Grant's calculations, there is no doubt that these fraudulent alienations were very extensive. There can be as little doubt under the circumstances of the case that they were due, not to any praiseworthy intention of supporting religion or promoting learning, but to purely selfish motives of personal gain. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the various occasions from the time of Mr. Hastings to that of Lord William Bentinck, on which Government asserted its right and declared its intention to assess revenue on these alienated lands. From time to time efforts were made to carry this intention into effect, by prescribing a system of registration, designed to protect rent-free holdings and to identify invalid grants. These measures, however, proved ineffectual, and it was not until the imminent pressure caused by the Burmese War compelled recourse to taxation, as well as to retrenchment, that effective steps were taken to make good the Government claim. The choice before Lord William Bentinck's Government lay between the introduction of a general measure of taxation and the enforcement of the incontestable rights of Government to share in the produce of these invalid lakshiraj grants. Whatever may be said by writers to whom sympathies vicissitudes of families appeal more forcibly than the financial necessities or the just claims of an empire, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that no impartial man will deliberately maintain that the choice of the Government of the day was wrong.

It has been stated in a recent article published in the *Nineteenth Century* by the Hon'ble Amir Ali, the Secretary to the Association, that the harshness of the resumption proceedings has left behind a legacy of bitterness, has entailed widespread ruin on the Mussulman gentry, and has destroyed the Muhammadan educational system. No details in support of this statement were furnished at the time, and the author of the article in question has since confessed himself unable to supply the omission. Desirous of ascertaining whether official records lent colour to the writer's assertions, the Lieutenant-Governor consulted the Board of Revenue, who have reported that the assertions in question admit of no verification from the revenue records of Government. On this subject more than one writer has drawn on his imagination for his facts: fanciful references to decaying monuments and millionaire title-deeds, which have no existence in fact, take the place of substantial arguments; and the fact is always either forgotten or ignored that the result of even the harshest resumption case was *not the dispossession of the holder, but the assessment of revenue on his holding, and even that, in no case, at more than half the prevailing rates*. When the admitted leniency of the assessment of revenue rates in Bengal is remembered, and when it is understood that a resumption proceeding meant nothing worse than the imposition on lands previously rent-free of half those rates, the charges of harshness and ruin inflicted wholesale through the action of the resumption laws will be estimated at their true value. The resumption literature is uninteresting reading at the present day; but an examination of it will show to those who take the trouble to make a dry and laborious enquiry that those proceedings were conducted with as much moderation and regard for private interests as the nature of the case permitted. The holders of rent-free grants possessing titles from the former rulers of the country were, of course, exempted from the operations of the law. As however the "ravages of white-ants" might possibly render it difficult for lakshirajdars of this description to prove their titles, the Government came to their aid, by decreeing that if only they could prove possession for twelve years before the transfer of the sovereignty of the country to the East India Company, their holdings should be exempted from assessment. The first effective resumption law having been passed in 1819, all that these "ancient families" were called upon to show was that the lands in question had been in their possession for little more than a single generation. For an "ancient family," rooted in the soil, this was no difficult or oppressive task.

If the provisions of the resumption laws were thus tempered in the case of the holders of large grants, the procedure was, so far as the Government was concerned, even more lenient in that of petty lakshirajdars. Parcels of land not over 50 bighas in extent were altogether exempted, and the Government of the day intimated its willingness to increase that limit should such a course seem desirable to the local officials. The character of these proceedings

can hardly be summed up more accurately than in the terms employed by the Court of Directors in the review of the results of the resumption proceedings, contained in their Despatch No. 2, dated February 1854:—

"The result is satisfactory, and the means employed have been in the majority of instances fair and equitable. In the progress of the resumption proceedings, we have had occasion to animadvert in some cases, as in that of Chittagong, on the sweeping measures of the resumption officers; but in the general conduct of the proceedings the principles of liberality and justice, which we advocated from the commencement, have been on the whole adhered to."

"Where ascertainable rights have been invaded, redress has been afforded; but it is only justice to those who contribute to the expenses of Government that immunities and privileges resting on no foundation of right should be gradually and considerately eradicated."

Under any circumstances it may be noticed that the Muhammadans were not exceptionally treated in the working of the resumption laws; and if irretrievable injury was done to Muhammadan progress by their operation, the enquiry naturally suggests itself why Hindus, equally subjected to the same laws, have survived their evil effects.

So far as the Presidency of Madras is concerned, the allegations of the memorialists appear to be equally based upon misapprehension. Every endowment for charitable and pious uses was scrupulously investigated by the Imam Commission some 20 years ago, and wherever the validity of the grant was satisfactorily established, a title deed was conferred by Government in the name of the holders of the grant and their successors, ensuring its continuance to them and declaring it not to be subject to further interference so long as the institutions and services, the objects of the grant, were efficiently maintained and performed. Nor is there any evidence that such endowments as were then confirmed for educational purposes have been since wasted or abused. There were, it is reported, extremely few endowments of an educational kind.

The report from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is of a similar character. The allegations regarding waste or confiscation of charitable endowments or scholastic foundations are stated not to accord with any specific facts known to the Government of those Provinces.

The Government of the Punjab writes as follows on this subject:—

Passing now to the fourth prayer of the memorialists, it is only necessary to observe that the number of Mussalman endowments in the Punjab is extremely small, and the only case of importance is that of the Itmad-ud-Doula Fund. So far as can be gathered from the documents which exist in regard to this fund, the trust was formed for the purpose of promoting education in the city of Delhi. The fund is devoted to the maintenance of an Anglo-Arabic school, attended by Muhammadans both of the Suni and Shia persuasion, but in which religious instruction has not hitherto been given. The fund is managed by a committee composed mainly of native gentlemen, presided over by the Commissioner of the Division. With this exception, the subject of Muhammadan endowment is one which calls for no action so far as this province is concerned.

In the other provinces this question of educational endowments appears to be one of no practical importance.

18. As regards Muhammadan endowments generally, these are almost invariably, it is believed, of a religious or *quasi-religious* character; and while it is impossible for Government to meddle with them, large powers of interference are conferred on those interested under the provisions of Act XX of 1863. What is chiefly required is, as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal points out, that the enlightened Members of the Muhammadan community should bring pressure to bear upon their less advanced co-religionists, in whose hands the funds of this description for the most part lie, to give a wise direction to their expenditure.

19. While it is clear, therefore, that undue importance has been attached by the memorialists to this matter, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that it would be satisfactory to the leaders of the Muhammadan community that the question of the management and appropriation of Muhammadan educational endowments should be more fully examined. It may be possible by some unobjectionable amendment of the law to secure more effectually than is the case at present the object which the memorialists have in view. His Excellency in Council would be glad therefore if the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab were each to appoint a small committee to consider

and report upon this subject. Each committee might consist of an experienced Revenue Officer, one or two influential Muhammadan gentlemen, one at least being a learned Muhammadan lawyer, and one or more of the legal advisers of the Government. In the Presidency towns it would be very desirable that the Advocate General should be invited to serve upon the Committee. The different local committees might advantageously be placed in direct communication with one another, and their reports when ready should be submitted through the Local Government, with the opinion of that Government, for the consideration of the Government of India. It is believed that in temporarily-settled provinces full information is already on record as to the number, value, and present appropriation of most of these endowments. In such cases the Committees would probably only have to consider, on such information as may be readily available, whether there is any ground for believing that endowments intended for educational purposes are in fact now diverted to alien uses, and whether in that case any amendment of the law is possible which, without violating the principle that Government cannot connect itself with the management of religious endowments, might lead to the recovery of such funds. In Bengal and perhaps elsewhere the enquiry would probably have to take a wider range, and the Committees would require the assistance of Government and the district officers in the collection of information as to the present number and position of the local endowments. The Governor General in Council will however leave it to the Local Government in each province to lay down the general scope of the enquiry in accordance with local circumstances.

20. The memorial of the National Muhammadan Association lays special stress upon the extent to which the Hindus have ousted Muhammadans from State employ generally, and prays that "the balance of State patronage may be redressed."

The memorialists are aware of the orders which have from time to time been issued by the Government of India as well as by the Local Governments, directing the Heads of Departments to pay due regard to the claims of candidates belonging to their community; but at the same time they assert that no practical gain has accrued to the Muhammadans from these orders. This they attribute to two causes—(1) neglect of the Government policy by the officers with whom the actual distribution and dispensation of State patronage rests; and (2) the undue importance which is attached to a university qualification.

With regard to this point, the Government of India would remark that in every province admission to the superior departments of the Government service is now, speaking generally, regulated either by public competition or by the possession of qualifications altogether independent of the race or caste of the candidate. If, therefore, Muhammadans have secured a less proportion of places in the public service than members of other native communities in India, the blame cannot, in the opinion of the Government of India, be attributed in any sensible degree to the action of the State or of its officers. In the matter of the Statutory Civil Service, the Muhammadans have in fact had even more than their proportionate share of consideration, 10 out of 36 nominations to that service having been given to Mussalmans.

21. From the reports of the Local Governments it would appear moreover that the memorialists have exaggerated the numerical inferiority of Muhammadans in the public service generally. In Madras and Bombay where Muhammadans form only from 6 to 7 per cent. of the total population, the anxiety of these Governments to induce the Mussalman community to qualify for the public service has been distinctly manifested in the special educational facilities afforded to members of that community. Not only so, but Mussalman candidates, provided they are qualified by the prescribed tests for the public service, have always received exceptional favour. In Madras this has been specially the case since the time of Lord Hobart's Government in 1872. The Government of Bombay point out that in Western India the Muhammadan chances of employment are better now than they were in the days of the Hindu dynasties which preceded the British Empire. If the proportion of Muhammadans in the public service of Bombay is small, the reason is, in

the opinion of the Government of Bombay, to be found, not in any disfavour to Muhammadans, entertained by English bestowers of patronage, nor in the overpowering influence of Hindu advisers and subordinates, for the Government and its higher officers are fully alive to the administrative advantage of associating men of different races in every department of public business, but in the circumstance that entrance into the public service is determined as far as possible by educational tests, "whereby public emoluments are treated as public property, and the public is served by the fittest persons." In Sind, where the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population is considerable, the reports show that that community is very largely represented in most departments of the public service.

In Bengal, to which the memorial more particularly refers, the Muhammadans form over 31 per cent. of the total population. Here it is no doubt true that their numerical inferiority in the public offices is very marked. This is, however, mainly due to their want of the prescribed educational qualifications, especially as regards a knowledge of English. For this deficiency poverty will to some extent account; but there is also no doubt that there has been a real unwillingness to take advantage of the education provided by the State. At the same time another important fact, pointed out by Nawab Abdul Lateef in a memorandum laid before the Education Commission, should not be overlooked, *i.e.*, that "the mass of the Muhammadan population consists of cultivators among some millions of Brahmins and Kayasthas, who from time immemorial have enjoyed a superior system of education and in consequence a passport to public offices." This is especially the case in Eastern Bengal, where the Muhammadans are most numerous.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab the enquiries which have been instituted prove that the allegations of the memorialists as to the exclusion of their community from a fair share of Government patronage do not apply. The figures submitted indicate that in respect of offices in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services, including all the higher and better paid appointments, the Muhammadans have secured not only a fair proportion, but almost an unduly liberal share of patronage. In the Central Provinces they have been equally fortunate. Nor in the minor administrations does there appear to exist any cause of grievance under this head.

22. The Governor General in Council does not consider it desirable or for the advantage of the Muhammadans themselves that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service. Nor can special favour be shown them in open competitive examinations of any description. It is only by raising their own educational qualifications to the level already attained by other races that the Muhammadans can hope to win appointments that are awarded as the result of examination. But there are a large number of appointments the gift of which lies in the hands of the Local Governments, the High Courts, or local officers. The Governor General in Council desires that in those provinces where Muhammadans do not receive their full share of State employment, the Local Governments and High Courts will endeavour to redress this inequality as opportunity offers, and will impress upon subordinate officers the importance of attending to this in their selection of candidates for appointments of the class last referred to. The subject of the extent to which Muhammadans are employed in offices under Government might usefully be noticed in the Annual Reports of Provincial administration.

23. Another point urged in the memorial is the alleged unsatisfactory character of the administration of Muhammadan law. According to the memorialists,—

The frequent miscarriage of justice, occasioned by the insufficient acquaintance generally possessed by English and Hindu Judges with the principles of Muhammadan law, has given rise to a certain feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust among all classes of the Musselman population in India. They allege, and not without reason, that since the abolition of the offices of Mifti and Kazi-ul-Kuzzat—officers specially authorised to interpret and expound the Muhammadan law to European Judges,—the Muhammadan law has practically ceased to be

administered. Even where it is attempted to be applied or enforced, the attempt is always uncertain in its result. The major portion of the Muhammadan law regulating the domestic relations is not recognised by the Courts of Justice in India.

The remedy suggested is the appointment in the mofussil of Muhammadan Judges qualified to expound the Muhammadan law, to sit as Assessor Judges in the trial of Muhammadan cases. The appointment of a Muhammadan Judge in each of the High and Chief Courts is also recommended.

With regard to this matter, the Government of India, after a careful consideration of the local reports, including the opinions of the High Courts, has no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the Mussalman community have no substantial grievance. In those provinces in which any considerable number of cases of Muhammadan law come before the Courts, the Bar is largely composed of members of that community, so that Muhammadan exponents of the law are always to be found. The appointment of law officer to the Courts was abolished by Act XI of 1865 after full deliberation, on the ground that the office had come to be one of no practical utility. However necessary it may have been in the early days of British rule to employ Muhammadan experts to interpret Muhammadan law, especially when the Criminal Courts for the most part had to administer that law, such necessity has now ceased to exist; the penal code has been introduced, the general study of law has progressed, the standard for judicial employment has been raised, and text-books in English, dealing fully and ably with Muhammadan law, have become common. In the opinion, therefore, of the Government of India the evidence forthcoming lends no support to the statements of the memorialists, that justice has miscarried from the want of acquaintance of the Judges with Muhammadan law. Nor does the Government see any reason to revive the system which would place members of the Mussalman community in the position of Assessor Judges in the civil courts of the country. It is also impossible to undertake that a Muhammadan Judge shall always sit on the bench of each of the High and Chief Courts; but the Governor General in Council would certainly admit the claims of any Muhammadan gentleman who might appear to be in other respects the best suited for such an appointment. One gentleman of the Muhammadan community recently filled the post of Officiating Judge of the bench of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

24. The last point in the memorial to which it is necessary to refer is the abolition of Urdu as the Court language of Behar. This was a measure carried out after much consideration by the Local Government. The Lieutenant-Governor now remarks regarding it:—

To the objections against the introduction of Hindi as the official language of Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a sufficient answer is furnished by the last Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Patna Division. It is stated in that report that the change in question has been effected without difficulty and with great advantage to the public in general. A new class of arabs and legal practitioners acquainted with Hindi is springing up, while the change has been introduced with such consideration for the claims of existing incumbents of offices that the individual hardship caused by it has been inappreciable. This statement will be intelligible when it is understood that even at the present day all subordinate officials and law-agents have some knowledge of Hindi. All speak it, and nearly all write it, though possibly not with the same facility as Urdu. There is reason to believe that this outcry against the use of Hindi in Behar is rather a matter of factitious sentiment than of practical inconvenience. It is far louder among the Muhammadans of Calcutta who are not affected by the change than among the supposed sufferers. The change is the logical sequence of that exclusively Hindi teaching which has prevailed for nearly ten years with such marked success in all the primary pashais and vernacular schools of Behar, in the very institutions, that is to say, from which the subordinate official classes, in whose behalf alone this outcry is raised, are fed. To give effect to the wishes of the National Muhammadan Association, therefore, on this point, it would be necessary to reverse the existing and approved policy of popular education in these provinces—a course which the memorialists themselves would hardly advocate.

25. The Governor General in Council has felt it to be his duty in the preceding paragraphs to controvert various misconceptions which find place in the representations that have been laid before Government; but he will, as already stated, always take a lively interest in the advancement and well-being of the Muhammadan community, and he concurs in the remarks

which not unfrequently occur in the local reports, that the very fact that a memorial like that under notice has been presented with the concurrence and approval of so many leading gentlemen in Bengal and elsewhere, indicates that the Muhammadans have themselves come to appreciate fully the necessity of moving with the times. They have now among them not a few highly educated and public spirited men who are keenly interested in the improvement and advancement of their co-religionists. The Local Governments are everywhere anxious to do all that they equitably can do to assist in this movement; and His Excellency in Council has little doubt that, within the next ten years, much greater progress will be made than has hitherto been recorded. It is the earnest desire of the Supreme Government to treat all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India with absolute impartiality, and see all alike benefiting by the protection, the patronage, and the assistance of the State.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the—  
Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for information and guidance, with a request that a copy of it may be communicated to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court for information.

Government of Bengal for information and guidance. (A copy will be separately communicated to the High Court, Calcutta.)

Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, with a request that a copy of it may be communicated to the Judges of the Chief Court for information.

Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg, and Resident at Hyderabad for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that the whole of the papers cited in the preamble, together with the section of the Education Commission Report which deals with Muhammadan education, be published in the form of a Selection from the Records of the Government of India.

A. MACKENZIE,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15th JULY 1885.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—In the Madras Presidency slight rain has again been general. Prospects have somewhat improved in Bellary and Anantapur and are fair elsewhere in the Presidency, though more rain is wanted in places. Harvesting continues in a few districts. In Mysore more rain is still required in parts of the Tumkur and Kolar districts, but elsewhere the crops are in fair condition. In Coorg prospects are good.

Rain has fallen in parts of several districts in the Bombay Presidency, though the rainfall up to date is everywhere, except in Kanara, much below the average. More rain is urgently required for sowings in most districts. Rice transplantation has commenced in Gulbarga and Ratnagiri, and *kharif* sowings are in progress in parts of Surat and Shilapur. Fodder is scarce in several districts. More or less rain has fallen throughout the Berars, Hyderabad, and the Central India States, and agricultural prospects are generally good. In Rajputana rain has fallen in a few places only, but more is needed for *kharif* operations, which have commenced.

Good rain has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and has been very beneficial to *kharif* operations. Prospects are good. In the Punjab and the Central Provinces moderate rain has fallen in most places. *Kharif* sowings are in general progress in both Provinces.

General rain is again reported from Bengal, where crop prospects continue favourable. Transplanting of late rice is making good progress in the Province, in Cuttack and Pooree; but lands inundated by late floods are being resown. Good rain is reported from Assam; transplanting operations are in progress, and sugarcane and tea are doing well. Seasonable rain continues to fall in British Burma, where ploughing is now in general progress.

Public health is, on the whole, fairly good, though cholera, small-pox, and fever are reported.

Prices are generally steady, except in Bengal, where they are still high, but with a slight downward tendency in some districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Total rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—(July 15th)</b>		
Bellary	78 (average)	Dry crops doing well in three talukas, elsewhere they want more rain and are withering in parts; wet crops under river channels moderately good; harvest paddy yield average. Fever in one taluk: 1 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	150 ( " )	Crops sown generally. Cattle-disease in three talukas: 26 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam	224 ( " )	More rain wanted in Berhampore and Gumeer talukas. 330 deaths from cholera.
Korla	10 ( " )	More rain required. Dry crops sown in parts. River 4 feet over ambient. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in one taluk: 163 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	61 ( " )	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease slight.
Comptatore	65 ( " )	Standing crops generally good, but cholera and cumbo damaged in parts; harvest dry crops, outturn generally average. Fever in parts: 22 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	12 ( " )	Standing crops good, except in parts of three talukas, where rain is much wanted; harvest gingelly, tobacco, indigo, and cotton, outturn below average. 10 deaths from cholera.
Madura Malabar	104 ( " ) 861 ( " )	Fever prevalent. Transplanting continues; plants slightly injured in Cochin and Chidambaram by heavy rain. Small-pox, cattle-disease, and slight fever exist: 36 deaths from cholera.
Tiruvannamalai	198 ( " )	Paddy fairly thriving. Small-pox and fever in parts. <b>General Remarks.</b> —General prospects are slightly improved in Bellary and Avanthapur.
<b>Bombay—(July 15th)</b>		
Karachi	Mirpat Sakro. '06	River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 4 inches against 15 feet on same date last year. <i>Kharif</i> transplanting in progress. Fever in two and cattle-disease in one taluka. Fire at Kati Bandar, resulting in loss of property valued at Rs. 500. Small-pox in three districts, 13 fresh cases, 3 deaths; 27 remaining sick; cholera in the Karachi collectorate, 831 cases, 593 deaths, 494 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and bajra in Karachi 26, 36 and 34, in Munjhand 32, 35 and 40, in Sakro 18, 35 and 46, and in Jati 26, 42 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Nil	<i>Kharif</i> cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 4 inches against 15 feet on same date last year. Fever in one, small-pox in three, cattle-disease in two, and cholera in eleven talukas. Prices of grain steady. Sky cloudy.
Anantapur	'04	Total rainfall 2'06. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing operations delayed. Public health good. Wheat 37 and bajra 33 pounds per rupee.

President or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda	.. 65	Total rainfall 1·70. Agricultural operations cannot be pursued owing to want of rain in all the divisions of Baroda. Cholera prevails in Kather, Qandevi, and Navari talukas of Navari division, but in Amreli division and in Baroda and Pothad talukas it also prevails to some extent; in city of Baroda out of 65 cases, 25 proved fatal; small-pox at Bhitaruwa. Land has been made ready for sowing, but want of rain has stopped sowing operations. Prices— <i>bajri</i> 36, wheat 25, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Surat	1·82; maximum in Bardoli, 2·97; minimum in Mundir, .51.	Total rainfall 4·64. Rain more urgently needed. Sowing commenced in places; young plants suffer. Fever in Bardoli and Pardi. <i>Juari</i> 35 and <i>nagri</i> 33 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	.. Igatpore, 2·68; Nandgaon, 1·49; Pandharpur, 0·93; Shirur, Yeola, Malegaon, few only; none elsewhere.	Season for sowing of sugar crop gone by. Weather cloudy; high winds blowing. Want of fodder in Doshi taluka. Cholera in nine talukas, 212 attacks, 108 deaths. Wheat 34½, <i>bajri</i> 34, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	.. Rain every day, except on 11th; total of week, 3·07.	Total to date, 9·82; being 22½ below average. Average abnormal temperature 2° cool on 8th and 2° warm from 9th to 14th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal winds easterly on 8th, 12th, and 13th; northerly on all other days.
Poona	.. Marud, 1·91; Bhimtalati, 1·58.	More rain urgently wanted. 125 cases of cholera in four talukas, 65 deaths. <i>Bajri</i> 20 and <i>juari</i> 36; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 20 and <i>juari</i> 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	.. Shergaon, 4·06; Jamkhed, 2·16; Naigaon, 2·14; Karjat, 1·01; Kopargao, 1·01; Newasa, .72; Rahuri, 20; Shrigonda, 1·14; Sangamner, .76; Akola and Parner, nil.	<i>Mung</i> , <i>bajri</i> , and cotton being sown in about twenty-five villages in the west and south of Nagur taluka. Around the city the rainfall in Nagur taluka is confined to about seventy villages. In Karjat only <i>bajri</i> being sown in about six villages; sowing of <i>bajri</i> begun in some villages of Shergaon and Jamkhed, in a few places in Newasa, and in ten or eleven villages of Kopargao, nowhere in Parner, Rahuri, Shrigonda, Sangamner, and Akola; <i>mung</i> and <i>nagri</i> previously sown in Akola likely to fail from want of rain. Cattle suffering from want of fodder in Parner, Kopargao, and Sangamner; in latter taluka a few instances of cattle dying from want of fodder. Scarcity of drinking-water felt in some hill villages of Sangamner. Slight cattle-disease in Newasa, Sangamner, and Akola; cholera—16 attacks, 4 deaths, in Parner; 12 attacks, 6 deaths, in Jamkhed; 17 attacks, 11 deaths, in Shergaon; 24 attacks, 18 deaths, in Newasa; 20 attacks, 6 deaths, in Kopargao; and 1 attack, 1 death, in Sangamner. <i>Bajri</i> from 33 to 45 and <i>juari</i> from 33 to 48 pounds per rupee.
Sindhpur	.. Sholapur, 1·71; Barai, 2·95; Madhia, .65; Karimnagar, .71; Pandharpar, .33; Sanggona, 1·33.	<i>Kharif</i> sowing commenced in all talukas, except Malisrao. <i>Juari</i> 43 pounds 37 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 30 pounds 29 tolas per rupee. Cholera in Pandharpar and Sangola talukas.
Dharwar	.. Maximum in Hangal, 6·33; Rambhapur, 1·18; Mugul and Kud, .70; Hubli and Kalghatgi, .61; Hangal and Bankapur, .59; Ron, .44; Dharwar and Navalgund, .37; Karalgiri and Gudag, .28; Mundorgi and Ramabenny, nearly .15; and Nargund, Polan, nil.	More rain urgently required throughout, except Hangal and Mogul, where a break is desired. Sowing of early <i>juari</i> retarded in Dharwar and part of Huldi and eastern talukas; rice crops good, but require heavy showers. Slight cholera in four talukas. Average price of rice 26 and <i>juari</i> 47 pounds per rupee.
Karnal	.. Karwar, 10·41; Kumbtta, 17·21; Sirsi, 30·1; and Haliyal, 1·67.	Transplanting continues; crops thriving. Cholera in Haliyal, 19 cases, 11 deaths; fever and small-pox in four talukas, and cattle-disease in two. Common rice in Karwar 14½ seers, district average 16 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	.. 77	Total rainfall 1·75. General health good. Weather cloudy. Small-pox at Hedula under Bagara slight; fever at Birsur. Kotda, Sangawi, and Manevada, <i>Bajri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 43 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks</i> .—Good rain in parts of several districts, but more required for sowing in most places; rice transplantation commenced in Colaba and Ratnagiri and <i>kharif</i> sowing in parts of Surat and Sholapur, where rain has fallen; young crops suffering in parts of Surat, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Scarcity of drinking-water in parts of Ahmednagar, and of fodder in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Panvel-Mahuli, Broach, Khandaresh, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Cholera generally prevalent; fever and small-pox in parts of nine, and cattle-disease in parts of seven districts.
Bengal—(July 16th)		
Chittagong	.. 7·66	Weather reasonable. <i>Aus</i> paddy being transplanted; prospects of crops fair. Prices variable. Cholera continues.
Dacca	.. 7·67	<i>Aus</i> paddy being harvested; <i>ausan</i> paddy, jute, and sugarcane thriving; ploughing for <i>roachia</i> paddy going on; prospects of crops and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bengal—contd.</b>		
24-Parganas (Calcutta)	Nil	Prospects of early crops continue good; <i>amra</i> seedlings doing well; transplanting going on in low lands. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Murshidabad	1.83	Weather favourable. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 13 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Burdwan	0.11; Cutwa, 4.30; Raniganj, 8.20.	Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 11½ to 14 seers per rupee. Health good.
Rangpore	0.17	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of early crops begun; transplanting of <i>amra</i> paddy proceeding; prospects good. Prices stationary. Fever increasing; cholera abated.
Dhakalpur	2.95	Prospects much improved; transplanting of <i>muri</i> nearly completed, and that of rice begun. Price of rice 12 seers 1½ chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Purnia	2.39	<i>Bhadrakali</i> prospects good; transplanting of rice proceeding. More rain required. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Health of people and cattle fair.
Patna	4.87	Indian-corn being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Maisa and <i>kauria</i> germinating. Prospects fair. Public health good.
Darbhanga	3.64; rain almost every day.	A break for a few days is necessary. Transplanting of <i>muri</i> and paddy seedlings, where ready, are going on. Some damage done to <i>bhadrakali</i> by excessive rain and floods. Prices stationary. Cholera abating.
Hazaribagh	3.82; abundant rain reported from all stations.	Weather favourable. Paddy and <i>bhadrakali</i> sown. Cholera reported from thanas Tuniwa and Hazaribagh.
Cuttack	1.99; light rain	Weather cloudy. Rice crops growing well. Lands inundated by the late floods are being resown. Cases of cholera here and there, otherwise public health good.
Midnapur	6.28	Transplanting of rice going on. Health good.
Khurda	3.62	Weather cloudy and rainy. <i>Amra</i> paddy doing well; transplanting of <i>amra</i> paddy commenced. Price of rice remains high. Health good.
Dinajpur	8.0; heavy rain everywhere on the 10th and 12th instant.	Crops doing very favourably. A little cholera reported. Prices of rice 13 seers per rupee.
Pabna (Nerulganj)	3.7	Crops doing well. Rivers rising fast. Public health good.
Gya	4.13	Prospects of <i>bhadrakali</i> crops good; sowing of rice proceeding, and seedlings getting ready for transplanting. Public health fair. Slight rise in prices at Rewada.
Chittagong	80.26; heavy rain throughout the district.	Sunny weather now required. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —More or less rain in all parts of these provinces during the week; the fall was rather excessive in some districts, where a spell of sunny weather is now required for a few days. Prospects of crops continue to be generally favourable; transplanting of late rice is making good progress all round; in Cuttack and Pooreswar resowing is being made on the inundated lands. High prices continue to be prevalent, with a slight downward tendency in some districts. Cholera still exists in several localities; appearance of fever is reported from certain districts and said to be on the increase in Rangpore.		
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 18th)</b>		
Bareilly (July 14th)	Average rainfall 20; at Sadr, 4.0.	No change in weather. <i>Kharif</i> sowings continue; supplies ample. Prices risen slightly. Health good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur (July 13th)	Good rain almost daily throughout the district.	Rice coming up well; prospects good. Prices rising slightly. Some isolated cases of cholera in east of the district.
Fyzabad (July 14th)	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> operations in progress; supplies ample. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow (July 13th)	Rainfall during the week, 1.10 to 2.10.	Rice, <i>kodo</i> , and other <i>kharif</i> crops are being sown. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health both of men and cattle good. No report received.
Ranipore (July 14th)	A satisfactory fall of rain last night.	Crops look well.
Allahabad (July 14th)	Good rain has fallen throughout the district.	Markets well supplied. Ploughing and sowing in full progress. Public health good, though cases of cholera still occur here and there in the district.
Cawnpore (July 13th)	General rain during the week.	<i>Kharif</i> sowing in hand. Prices steady. Slight fever in two parganas; a little cattle-disease in two parganas.
Banda (July 14th)	Good and general rain	Cotton and <i>jute</i> sowing; prospects good. Slight cholera reported from one village of Babura; cattle-disease in three villages of Pachauri and Badana.
Nalia (July 14th)	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in hand. Markets well supplied. Health good.
Taraknabad (July 14th)	General rain from 0.60 to 2.80.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. No change in prices. Health fair, condition of cattle good.
Sitapur (July 14th)	Rain from 4.30 to 8.30 has fallen throughout the district during the week.	Some damage is being caused by floods in the low lands; <i>Kharif</i> operations are almost completed. A break would be beneficial.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.</b>		
Bareilly (July 14th)	Rain abundant	Sowing in full swing. Market still tending to rise. Public health good; occasional slight cattle-disease.
Kannan ( " 15th)	Heavy rain	Sun required for crops. Prices rising. Fever rather prevalent; cattle-disease again increasing.
Agra ( " " )	Rain in all parganas, total to 120.	Ploughing and sowing proceeding. Prices steady. Cholera very slight in one pargana.
Jhansi ( " 14th)	"	Weather cloudy and drizzling. Ploughing and sowing going on. Few cases of cholera reported from pargana Man.
Muzaffar ( " " )	Very little rain during the week, but now cloudy and showery.	Rain wanted. Kharif crops flourishing; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain has fallen throughout the province, greatly benefiting kharif operations; prospects good. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health fairly good.		
<b>Punjab—(July 15th)</b>		
Hissar (July 14th)	80	Health fair. Weather hot and sultry. Kharif sowings in progress. Prices rising.
Delhi ( " " )	12	Health fair. Prices fluctuating.
Fazilka ( " " )	140	Health good. Kharif sowings in progress. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur ( " " )	170	Health good. Kharif sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ( " " )	60 at City; 110 at Moga; 20 at Zirai; 40 at Muktsar.	Health good. Kharif ploughings in progress. Prices stationary.
Ambala ( " " )	40; more wanted	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ( " " )	130; more required	Health good. Prices stationary.
Jamme ( " " )	140	Health good. Kharif sowings continue. Prices almost stationary.
Muzaffar ( " " )	Nil	Crops and health good. Prices almost stationary.
Kasauli ( " " )	Slight rain; more wanted.	Health good, with exception of a few cases of cholera at Rawalpindi and Attock. Kharif sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Sohawa ( " " )	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ( " " )	26	Health good. Prices falling.
Peshawar ( " " )	Nil	Health good. Prices of wheat and muri rising; of gram and barley falling; of other articles stationary.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Moderate rain in most districts. Cholera in the Gorgon and Rawalpindi districts. Health elsewhere good. Kharif sowings in progress. Prices generally stationary.		
<b>Central Provinces—(July 16th)</b>		
Kangra ( " " )	3-60; weather showery	Kharif sowings progressing. Transplanting of rice commenced. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ( " " )	5-12; weather showery	Kharif sowings continue. Cholera abating. Prices unchanged.
Rangoor (July 14th)	2-34	Sowings well in hand, also preparation of rabi fields. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ( " " )	3-28	Weather cloudy and wet. Sowing progressing. Rice transplanting commenced. Cases of cholera, 6 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Bhushangavad ( " " )	2-03; weather showery	Weeding continues. 135 cases of cholera, 100 deaths; 26 cases of small-pox. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ( " " )	1-09	Weather cloudy and windy. Prospects good. 13 cases of cholera, 3 deaths. Prices stationary.
Ratnur ( " " )	2-35; weather showery	Sowings approaching completion. Cholera declining in town, 17 cases, 11 deaths. Cattle-disease in Durg tahsil. Wheat 25 and rice 20 seers per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Moderate rain has fallen throughout the provinces. Agricultural prospects are everywhere favourable. Cholera continues, but less severely in Gondwanagadh. Prices steady.		
<b>British Burma—(July 16th)</b>		
Akyar (July 4th)	1400	Total rainfall 71-67. Slight cholera in three and slight cattle-disease in two circles. Ploughing continues.
Hanthawaddy ( " " )	4300	Total rainfall 33-25. Cholera in four and cattle-disease in Akyar townships.
Rangoon ( " " )	2-66	Total rainfall 25-73. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ( " " )	7-82	Total rainfall 70-24. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Tavoy ( " " )	3-83	Total rainfall 83-81. Public health good. Ploughing progressing.
Pegu ( " " )	4-90	Total rainfall 37-35. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Myenzada ( " " )	6-36	Total rainfall 20-07. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Frontier ( " " )	8-20	Total rainfall 16-67. Public health good; slight cholera and cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Toungoo ( " " )	3-07	Total rainfall 24-00. Slight cholera in Toungoo town. Cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera slight in six districts, small-pox slight in one district. Elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in eight districts, severe in one. Ploughing progressing. Rain considerable.		

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Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Assam—(July 18th)</b>		
Gauhati	3-68; of rain during the week ending 18th instant; weather rainy.	Cholera prevalent in portion of district, and in Kalajat and Luki circles; cattle-diseases disappearing. Gathering of <i>cas</i> in progress; trans- plantation of <i>cas</i> commenced; sugarcane doing well.
Sribet Cachar	9-40 4-38	State and prospects of crops good. Public health good. Weather warm. Prospects of <i>dohati</i> and <i>murali</i> crops good; about three-fourths of transplanting of <i>cas</i> crops finished; ploughing for <i>cas</i> crops commenced; tea doing well. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. 3 deaths from cholera from Hailakandi reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh	3-76; weather rainy	<i>Ahu dhara</i> being reaped; <i>sali dhara</i> being transplanted; prospects of tea good. Public health fair.
<b>Mysore and Coorg— (July 18th)</b>		
Bangalore	4-6; rain has fallen generally throughout the State.	More rain still required in parts of the Tumkur and Kolar districts, the crops elsewhere in fair condition. Cases of cholera still con- tinuing in Bangalore and Mysore. No material change in prices.
Mysore	3-00	Transplanting of paddy crops in progress; prospects of season and public health good.
<b>Berar and Hyderabad— (July 15th)</b>		
Amarnath	57	Weather cloudy. Cotton plants healthy; <i>jhari</i> sowings commenced. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola Hyderabad	4-17 1-34; average rainfall during the week.	Weather cloudy. Sowings recommended and are being pushed on. <i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced again. Cholera decreasing; general health fair. Prices—wheat 14½, common rice 12½, white <i>juari</i> 19, yellow <i>juari</i> 23, and <i>tar</i> 10; seers per current stecca rupee.
<b>Central India States— (July 18th)</b>		
Indore	1-07	Health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	33	Health good.
Sutara	5-07	Cholera at Rewah, 44 cases, 18 deaths. Prospects much improved.
Neemuch	50; indications of more rain.	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Goana	1-71	Two fatal cases of cholera in Chancher of Gwalior, otherwise health good.
Agar	82	Health and prospects good.
Sohora	29	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Health good.
Newgong	21	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar)	6-55; more rain wanted.	Health good.
<b>Rajputana— (July 18th)</b>		
Abu	74	Weather cloudy, windy, and seasonable.
Sirohi	Nil	Little water in tanks. Well and health good. Sowings stopped for want of rain. Weather hot, close mornings.
Marwar	Nil	Very little water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. Tillage and sowings almost finished in districts, with heavier rainfall. Weather warm and close. Prospects bright where rain full, but gloomy where rain scanty. Rain much needed. Prices tending to rise. Tanks and wells fair. Sowing of Indian-corn going on. Health good. Prices low. Weather cloudy and sultry.
Kherwara	Nil	Crops doing well. Health good. Prices slightly dearer. Weather hot and windy.
Mewar	Nil	Cholera in Kotah in previous week. 64 deaths, some cases at Bundi. Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress.
Barotri	Deoli, 34; Tonk, 7-51; rain in pre- vious week in Deoli, 1-13; Kutch, 2-02.	General health good. Health good. <i>Kharif</i> operations progressing. <i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing. Prices fallen. Health good. Tanks and wells decreasing. Crops and health good. Prices slightly rising.
Jhallawar	1-34	Tanks drying and wells full. Sowings commenced. Health good. Prices stationary. Heat moderate; weather windy.
Ajmer	3-17	Tanks and wells full. <i>Kharif</i> ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices stationary.
Jaipore	1-04	Eighteen deaths from cholera, otherwise health good. Prices steady.
Karowlia	Nil	Tanks and wells fair. Health good. Sowings continue. Prices sta- tionary, except sugar. Weather getting hot and cloudy, with high winds.
Dholopore	Nil	
Bharpore	23	
Ulwur	58 (average)	
Bikaner	Drops; Sujanpur, 1-10	
<b>Nepal—(July 9th)</b>		
Katmandu	3-20	Prospects good. Cholera has somewhat abated.

1172 SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 18, 1885.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE INDIAN TOBACCO TRADE AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN 1886.

Circular No. 2<sup>Ex.</sup>, dated Simla, 8th July 1885.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Rev. and Agrl. Dept.,  
To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to state that a proposal has been made by Messrs. H. S. King & Company, the official Agents for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, that they should be allowed to open in the Exhibition a separate "Cigar and Tobacco Room" in which can be exhibited samples of raw and manufactured tobacco from all parts of India. Messrs. H. S. King & Company offer to place one or more attendants in charge of this room, who will furnish sample cigars, price lists of the different makers, weights of the cigars for computation of duty, &c. They will also take charge of consignments from the makers, and will take orders, either in large or small quantities. They undertake to represent all the manufacturers impartially and without preference, and to make the increased popularity and greater demand for Indian cigars their special object.

2. This proposal, which commanded itself to the Royal Commissioners, has been referred by them for the consideration of the Government of India, by whom it has been formally approved. Small samples of Indian cigars and tobacco, both raw and manufactured, will be exhibited in the Imperial Courts of the Exhibition; but the space there assigned to them is necessarily limited, while it is impossible for the Government to give any facilities for trying them, such as will be offered in the proposed Tobacco Room. Under these circumstances, it has been decided that the Government exhibit of tobacco should be kept within limits sufficient to represent this important product in its principal

\* Messrs. Rice, Hamilton & Company, Calcutta.  
Messrs. King, King & Company, Bombay.  
Messrs. Arbuthnot & Company, Madras.

branches. It is, therefore, strongly recommended, in the interests of the Indian Tobacco Trade, that consignments of Cigars and Tobacco, if sent in large quantities, should be made to Messrs. H. S. King & Company, or their Indian Agents.\*

3. Messrs. H. S. King & Company lay much stress on the desirability of consignments of tobacco and cigars being sent to them, if possible, some months before the Exhibition opens. Indian cigars, they observe, nearly always arrive from India so wet as to be unsuit for early use; and if passed through the Custom House at once before they have had time to dry, the duty payable is greatly enhanced by the superfluous damp which they contain.

4. Messrs. H. S. King & Company's proposals seem to the Government of India well calculated to forward the interests of the Indian Tobacco Trade; and I am therefore directed to request that as much publicity may be given to it as possible.

It is suggested that this letter should be published in the official *Gazettes*, both English and Vernacular, and should be distributed to the principal Vernacular Newspapers, and generally to all persons interested in the Tobacco Trade.

No. 82 Met.

\* Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 17th July, 1885.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for June 1885.

On the west coast the weather of the first few days of the month was marked by a few unimportant showers. On the 4th, however, there occurred a rather

heavy fall of rain at Colombo and a moderate fall over the south and west of the Peninsula, and from that day onward throughout the month there was more or less daily rain in Ceylon and on the south-west coast of India. This rainfall has, however, been distinguished by two noticeable characteristics. In the first place the fall has been accompanied by a very unsteady monsoon current, while in the second place, and probably on account of this variability in the wind direction, the extent of the fall has been greatly restricted. This unsteadiness of the monsoon current was particularly striking on the 8th and 9th, when a storm apparently skirted the west coast, travelling in a northerly direction, causing a marked disturbance of the average barometric distribution and drawing the wind over a large part of western and south-western India into south-east and even in some places into east, a direction opposite to the normal. In Bombay itself, the burst of heavy rain which usually characterises the setting in of the summer monsoon on the Konkan Coast has not occurred throughout the month, and the winds over that region appear to have been abnormally dry; and further to the southward, *i.e.*, on the Malabar Coast, though the winds appear to have brought up the normal amount of moisture, it seems to have been deposited only on the western face of the Ghats, and the stations in the Deccan and Hyderabad show a great deficiency of rainfall. The weather in the Berars, Khandeish, and Gujarat has been similar to that prevailing in the Konkan, the winds having been unusually dry; while in Sind and Outch even the small average of those regions in this month has not been reached.

As regards the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon, the reports show that until the 10th little rain of importance was recorded. From the 10th, however, rain fell generally over Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal, but up to the 16th was restricted to those regions. On the 16th a small depression was forming over the Sunderbans; and as this disturbance travelled first westward and subsequently north-westward, the rains extended up the Gangetic plain, and by the 24th had set in over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. On the 26th a second depression was formed over the Sunderbans, and this disturbance travelling westward in its turn, fairly established the rains over the North-Western Provinces and as far west as Delhi and the east of the Punjab. The heaviest falls of rains connected with these disturbances were:—

	Inches.		Inches.
Dacca, 18th	... 4·00	Benares, 25th	... 4·66
Nowgong (Assam), 19th	4·12	Naini Tal, 29th	... 5·30
Raipur, 20th	... 3·91	Aligarh, 29th	... 4·90
Jaunpur, 24th	... 6·60		

Though these depressions appear to have ushered in the rains from Lower Bengal to the Upper Provinces, it is important to note that, as was the case last year, the districts of Northern Bengal and Behar show a deficiency. It is remarkable that the disturbances, noticed above, after giving plentiful rain to Lower Bengal and Assam, appear to have passed over Behar in a condition of diminished energy, but on reaching the North-Western Provinces they seem to have again suddenly intensified and occasioned heavy precipitation.

In the central parts of the country and the eastern half of the Peninsula the returns show that Orissa and the Northern Circars have had less, and the Central Provinces and the Karnatic more, than the average amount of rain.

With regard to the other meteorological elements, pressure on the whole has been above the average of the month, except in Bombay, the Berars, Hyderabad, the extreme south of the Peninsula and Orissa. In four of these five Provinces precipitation has been deficient, so that the low barometer is probably to a great extent attributable to the high temperature prevailing in the absence of cloud and rain.

The moisture in the atmosphere has been on the whole below the average, except in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Andras, the greatest and most general deficiency being reported from the Bombay Presidency.

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The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of June, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

Districts.	Average Rainfall in June.	Difference from the average in June 1885.
Punjab, West	1.49	-0.61
" East	3.68	+0.78
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	6.31	+2.03
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	6.74	+3.32
Bihar	7.21	-3.46
Northern Bengal	18.03	-5.42
Assam, Cachar	17.16	-0.01
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	12.72	+0.60
Orissa, Northern Circars	7.35	-3.46
Central Provinces, South	6.72	+1.97
Bihar, Khandeish	5.53	-1.24
Rajputana, Central India, Saugar and Nerbudda	4.70	+1.97
Sind, Cutch	0.86	-0.24
Gujarat	5.13	-3.84
Koakan	22.38	-10.02
Deccan, Hyderabad	5.34	-3.01
Malabar	32.61	+10.82
Mysore, Bellary	2.36	+0.54
Karnatic	1.51	+1.56
British Burma	23.29	+0.98
Ceylon	7.51	+11.05

SIMLA;

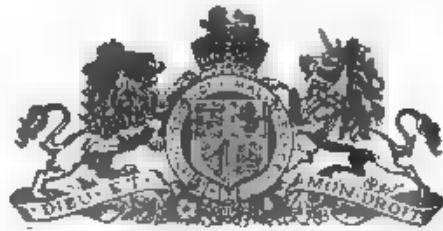
The 9th July 1885.

W. L. DALLAS,

*Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

E. C. BUCK,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

N<sup>o</sup> 30. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XII of 1885-86.

## APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Last Return Received	Railways	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1886	Receipts from WEEK ENDING TUES- DAY JUNE 1886.		Receipts from WEEK ENDING TUES- DAY JUNE 1886.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1886		Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1886		Total Income in 1885-86		Total Income in 1885-86	
			Total	Per mille open per week	Total	Per mille open per week	Total	Per mille open per week	Total	Per mille open per week	Total	Per mille open per week	Total	Per mille open per week
				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<i>Guaranteed.</i>														
Last 10 days of June 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	90,913	166	636	94,457	165	15,67,544	224	16,49,928	215	84,384	—	—
ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,02,005	268	706	2,13,010	302	27,55,008	288	27,91,239	427	10,36,226	—	—
ditto	Madras	801	1,67,777	185	861	1,82,011	177	17,90,010	184	17,35,688	160	—	60	—
27th ditto	South Indian	834	93,613	143	654	98,521	137	11,41,862	137	11,31,140	137	—	10	—
Last 10 days of June 1885	Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,458	5,26,068	261	1,497	4,87,288	236	1,11,46,000	601	1,09,44,700	576	—	—	3,03
27th ditto		461	1,74,207	378	461	2,24,633	487	39,65,252	675	39,86,515	679	—	—	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>12,55,097</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>12,60,092</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>2,23,51,370</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>2,30,31,330</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>7,28,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<i>States.</i>														
Last 10 days of June 1885	East Indian	1,600	7,41,182	491	1,615	8,49,171	500	1,14,64,888	596	1,25,84,024	601	10,89,186	—	—
20th June 1885	Eastern Bengal	...	(a)	—	—	(a)	—	(a) 70,00,021	369	(a) 9,14,805	341	—	—	60
Last 10 days of June 1885	Noblati	27	1,705	62	25	1,810	48	21,813	61	16,849	50	—	—	4
ditto	Northern Bengal	249	49,775	260	248	41,062	165	49,687	157	4,66,881	149	—	—	26
ditto	Banura-Dhaka	22	2,493	76	37	1,674	41	32,420	20	35,683	77	8,243	—	—
ditto	Tributary	193	16,451	92	224	21,062	83	3,50,187	147	3,43,063	121	—	—	15
ditto	Patna-Gaya	57	8,399	137	87	7,400	120	1,10,273	152	1,17,960	165	7,937	—	—
20th ditto	Cawnpore-Achhra	—	(a)	—	—	(a)	—	(a) 1,69,676	97	(a) 1,95,505	89	25,919	—	—
Last 10 days of June 1885	Dilli-Mangar-Shahpur	12	61	4	12	931	78	16,857	111	13,678	104	—	—	1
4th July 1885	Hajipatnam-Malwa (d)	1,259	2,28,473	181	1,411	3,20,000	277	38,16,617	240	42,24,380	284	1,91,922	—	—
27th June 1885	Wartha-Chat	46	6,951	154	46	5,393	57	1,65,302	272	1,87,771	226	—	—	281
27th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	146	12,284	98	189	6,723	98	5,10,149	270	4,98,124	265	—	—	144
27th ditto	British Burma	207	37,730	152	264	29,772	117	5,80,907	331	5,28,471	166	—	—	84
Last 10 days of June 1886	Sind	75	7,002	98	76	6,243	81	94,648	99	89,496	95	—	—	51
ditto	Punjab Northern	447	88,998	199	447	62,564	119	7,84,408	186	10,71,262	180	2,88,954	—	—
Last 3 days of June 1886	Indus Valley	600	1,45,686	221	640	1,05,800	251	18,97,870	226	32,95,470	301	13,31,109	—	—
27th ditto	Amritsar-Peshawar	66	4,423	6	86	4,646	69	43,190	56	72,216	87	29,015	—	—
27th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	—	—	—	46	1,208	33	—	—	19,265	43	19,265	—	—
Last 10 days of June 1886	Narsinghpur-Dineca	—	—	—	10	1,792	179	—	—	23,402	180	23,302	—	—
20th ditto	Kolkata-Mymensingh	—	—	—	(a)	—	—	—	—	(a) 5,198	18	5,198	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>6,18,376</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>6,66,806</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,00,96,554</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1,20,12,748</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>19,27,194</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATES).</b>		<b>8,722</b>	<b>26,00,656</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>27,76,988</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>4,38,84,762</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>4,76,90,102</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>37,36,340</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES</b>		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,08,25,838	161	2,58,02,410	172	—	—	—
<b>NET RECEIPTS</b>		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,32,68,024	181	2,47,87,858	188	15,08,729	—	—
<i>Assisted Companies.</i>														
20th June 1885	Bengal Central	—	(a)	—	—	(a)	—	(a) 1,25,450	87	(a) 1,16,792	89	—	—	0
27th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kan-	—	—	—	67	4,491	67	—	—	67,002	79	87,002	—	—
27th ditto	Assam	70	3,432	46	78	4,979	63	47,318	83	58,840	60	11,022	—	—
27th ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	1,138	20	214	17,840	68	36,780	61	1,03,757	61	1,36,997	—	—
Last 10 days of June 1885	Bengal and North- Western	71	3,551	86	808	16,658	55	(a) 24,463	27	8,40,889	89	3,10,426	—	—
ditto	Taraknagar	—	—	—	22	5,028	226	—	—	68,778	248	68,778	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>7,110</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>49,570</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,32,394</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>8,15,558</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6,01,668</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<i>Native States.</i>														
Last 10 days of June 1886	Blav Nagar-Gondal	130	16,874	77	198	19,496	101	4,02,240	186	3,42,240	141	—	—	130
ditto	Jodhpur	16	1,004	63	64	3,206	89	12,850	57	20,598	49	26,740	—	—
27th June 1886	Nizam's	121	16,296	109	121	16,768	—	2,77,503	181	8,04,393	200	27,	—	—
27th ditto	Mysore	—	(a)	—	—	(a)	—	78,874	72	87,980	54	14,1	—	—
27th ditto	Jaipore-Patela	—	—	—	16	888	56	—	—	11,141	56	11,141	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>25,177</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>40,952</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>8,27,467</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>7,66,963</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April 1886 to 27th June 1886," omitted figures have been availed of as far as possible.  
(a) Returns not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st June 1886.

(c) 1st to 20th June 1886.

(d) Including Kowari-Forneye on State Railway.

(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th June 1886.

FRED. FIREMACE, Major, R.E.

SINDHA,

The 20th July 1886.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

No. 10, dated Fort William, the 17th March, 1885.

From—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,  
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In conformity with the provisions of Section XXI of the Indian Councils

Act No. VIII of 1885 (an Act to amend and  
consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of  
Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the  
Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of  
Bengal).

General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and to which I have  
signified my assent.

2. In accordance with the instructions contained in your predecessor's  
Statement of Objects and Reasons, dated 2nd  
March, 1883.

Preliminary Report of Select Committee, dated  
14th March, 1884.

Further Report of Select Committee, dated 12th  
February, 1885.

Abstracts of Proceedings, dated 2nd, 12th and  
13th March, 1885, 14th March, 1884, 13th and 27th  
February, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 11th March, 1885.

Act, I have the honour to forward to  
your Lordship an authentic copy of the  
Law noted in the margin, which has been  
passed by the Council of the Governor-

General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and to which I have  
signified my assent.

3. A copy of the Act in octavo form  
will be forwarded by next mail.

No. 24, dated India Office, London, 23rd June, 1885.

From—The Secretary of State for India,  
To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Para. 1. I have considered in Council the Bengal Tenancy Act, No. VIII  
of 1885, which received your Lordship's assent on the 14th March last, and  
was forwarded with your letter No. 10, Legislative, of 17th idem.

2. In announcing to your Excellency that this Act will be left to its  
operation, I must express my cordial sense of the ability and attention with  
which the important subject of the amendment of the law of landlord and  
tenant in Bengal has been treated by the Rent Law Commission, by the numerous  
officers who have been called on for opinions upon it, by the Local Govern-  
ment, by your Council, and especially by the members of the Select Committee.

No. 17 of 8th May, 1884, with reference to a  
memorial from the Central Committee of landholders  
of Bengal and Behar.

No. 22 of 10th June, 1884, with reference to a  
memorial of Mr. J. Starkie, on behalf of the ryots  
of India.

No. 30 of 28th August, 1884, with reference to  
a memorial of the landholders of Bihar.

3. As promised in my Legislative De-  
spatches marginally noted, I have given  
my careful attention to the objections  
urged by different memorialists to the  
legislation which has now been completed.

4. Upon the arguments urged against the provisions of the Act from the  
point of view of the tenant, I would remark that, although the Act may not  
confer upon the tenants all the advantages to which some may have deemed  
their class entitled, I entertain no doubt that it will prove in a high degree  
beneficial to the ryots generally, especially to the most numerous and impor-  
tant class, the settled ryots, whose claims are also the strongest. An examina-  
tion of some of the principal differences between the new law and that which it  
supersedes makes this evident. The proof of title to occupancy right is greatly  
facilitated. It will no longer be possible for the settled ryot to be induced or  
compelled to contract himself out of his occupancy right. The principle of  
the "judicial rent" is more firmly established. The provisions of the law  
restricting enhancement of rent to the amount which can be shown to be fair and  
equitable are made more effective. Protection is given against the too fre-  
quent repetition of enhancements and of suits for arrears. By the substitu-  
tion of the process of sale of the occupancy right for that of ejection in  
execution of decrees for arrears, the value of his occupancy interest, of his  
improvements and of his standing crops, is secured to the ryot after his arrears

are liquidated. The power of distress, while it is retained as an instrument for *bond fide* recovery of rent, can no longer be used for purposes of harassment or oppression. Illicit demands in excess of the legal rent are more effectually provided against. It is made clear, in case of doubt or dispute, when, how, and to whom the ryot is to pay his rent. And due receipts for his payments and statements of his account are secured to the ryot. The non-occupancy cultivator, while the distinction between him and the settled ryot is maintained, also receives new and valuable protection. He will ordinarily be able to claim to have a fair rent fixed by the Court for a term; he will be protected from ejectment as long as he pays that rent; his right to make improvements is defined, and the enjoyment of their fruit is secured to him.

5. On the part of the zemindars it has been contended in some memorials that, prior to the Permanent Settlement (save where their rights were invaded by mere usurpation) they were absolute proprietors of the soil; that the revenue they paid was unvarying in amount until arbitrarily enhanced by the later Mahomedan rulers; and that the ryots possessed no rights not derived from them. This contention, however, is not supported by the language of the Code of 1793. The preamble of Regulation II states that property in the soil was never, before 1793, declared to be vested in the landholders; that before that date they were not entitled to transfer such rights as they did possess without the sanction of the Government; and that "the public demand on each estate was liable to annual or frequent variation at the discretion of Government." The memorialists appear to me to make the mistake of supposing that the Permanent Settlement Regulations declared an existing, instead of creating a new state of things.

6. So also I understand it to have been asserted that the Code of 1793 acknowledged the zemindars to be absolute proprietors of the soil, and therefore admitted no rights of the cultivators as against them, except such as might be expressly declared in the Code itself; that whatever rights the ryots may have possessed were ascertained and defined in the Code, which reserved to the Government no power to ascertain and settle them at any future time; and that therefore the present legislation purporting to ascertain and settle such rights is a breach of the Permanent Settlement. This assertion is, however, in my opinion untenable.

7. Regulation I of 1793 expressly reserved to the Governor-General in Council the power, whenever he might deem proper, to enact such regulations as he might think necessary for the protection and welfare of the tenants, the proprietor being expressly debarred from claiming, in case such regulations should be enacted, any reduction of his fixed revenue on that account; a provision which clearly contemplates the possibility of some future regulation affecting his receipts from his tenants.

8. Under this reserved power, legislation for the welfare of the tenant has, on cause shown, been on several occasions adopted, both before and since the enactment of Act X of 1859, of which the present Act is an amendment and an extension. And the exercise of this power was fully justified on the present occasion by the facts brought to light during the inquiries and discussions which preceded the passing of this Act.

9. I observe that many of the objections to particular proposals or provisions which are urged in the memorials I have received are directed against provisions which, though inserted in one or other of the Bills which have been from time to time drafted, find no place in the Act as passed. In the amended Bill first submitted the Select Committee considerably modified the Bill as originally introduced, and modified it in accordance with views urged by the representatives of the zemindars. On the points of any importance in which the Act finally passed differs from the first amended Bill, the modifications, with one exception, have been in the same direction. The remaining provisions to which objection was made have been so thoroughly and closely examined by your Legislative Council as to give me confidence that the decision arrived at on each of them is a sound one; while the fact that several of them have been attacked, from opposite points of view, by the representatives of both the landlords' and tenants' interests leads, as has been pointed out, to a fair inference that the just claims of both parties have been allowed.

10. I should have been glad if it had been found possible to give the greater facilities for the realization of rent desired by the zemindars by an abbreviation and simplification of procedure in the Civil Courts. But the opinion of the Select Committee, supported by that of the Judges of the High Court, convinces me that this would have involved a serious risk of failure of justice. The executive improvements which have been suggested on this point will doubtless receive your consideration. And it seems probable that the object in view may, to a large extent, be secured by a considerable increase in the number of Munsifs Courts specially employed in the adjudication of rent suits.

11. As regards the objection that the Act was passed with undue haste, Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt that the decision of the Legislative Council not to delay the matter further was right. The present measure has, in one shape or another, been before the public for more than four years. No less than five Bills were drafted and submitted to public criticism before that which was finally adopted. An enormous mass of materials has been from time to time collected and considered; and a very strong Select Committee, on which all the interests concerned were represented, was engaged for two sessions in discussing details and framing the Act. A measure so passed cannot be said not to have received full consideration. Moreover, there were the strongest reasons why the controversy upon the reform of the Tenancy Law, which has agitated and excited the agricultural classes of Bengal for the last seven years, should be set at rest as soon as possible.

12. I request that the different memorialists who have addressed me on the subject of the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Law may be informed of the conclusions at which I have arrived.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 22nd July, 1885.

**P R E S E N T:**

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.L., G.M.I.E., P.C., presiding.  
 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, L.L.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.  
 Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.  
 The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.  
 The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.  
 The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., L.L.D.

**CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS BILL, 1885.**

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces. He said:—

"Mr. Crosthwaite, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has been for some time engaged in working out a scheme for the judicial re-organization of the provinces under his administration, with the object, among other things, of effecting gradually, and as circumstances permit, that separation between executive and judicial functions which it is our desire to introduce everywhere, but which is only possible to a very limited extent in the more backward provinces of the Empire. It appears that the result of the arrangements now in force in the Central Provinces is that the Tahsildár,

who is both a Revenue-officer and also the officer who presides over the lowest Courts of civil jurisdiction, is very much overburdened with original civil work, and that the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners, who also combine executive with judicial functions, are overburdened with appellate civil work; and the problem which Mr. Crosthwaite is trying to solve is how to afford to these three classes of officers that amount of relief which will enable them to devote proper attention to their other duties. We propose to give this relief partly by taking power to appoint officers who are to be styled Judicial Assistants to the Commissioner, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, and who are to take over the whole, or part, of the civil judicial work of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars respectively. These officers are, as I understand, only to be appointed where, and for so long as, they are absolutely needed, and nothing like a uniform or final arrangement is to be attempted throughout the whole of the aggregate districts, the circumstances of which differ so materially from each other and all of which are passing somewhat rapidly through a period of transition.

"Then Mr. Crosthwaite also proposes to make some modification in the system of appeal, which, as we all know, constitutes the crux of all our judicial arrangements. Under the existing Act for the Central Provinces, the course of appeal is regulated exclusively by the powers of the officer from whom the appeal lies. Consequently, when it is necessary to transfer certain sets of appeals from one appellate tribunal to another, the Chief Commissioner is obliged to resort to the clumsy device of increasing or reducing the powers of the officer presiding over the Court from which the appeal lies, without reference to his fitness for exercising those powers, merely in order to change the Court of appeal, and with the result that all the cases decided by that officer must necessarily go on appeal to the same Court, no matter what their intrinsic value or importance may be. It is now proposed to regulate the course of appeal by reference to the nature of the subject-matter in dispute, in accordance with the system which prevails in Bengal and other Provinces. Mr. Crosthwaite finds that most of his proposals can be carried into effect by executive order, and without any alteration of the law, but that there are some provisions of the Central Provinces Courts Act, especially those relating to appeals, which it is absolutely necessary to modify. Those provisions are not very numerous, but Mr. Crosthwaite is of opinion--and I entirely agree with him--that it would be desirable to take this opportunity of re-casting the language and arrangement of the Civil Courts Act for the Central Provinces in order to bring them into closer conformity with more recent Acts of the same nature in force in other Provinces. Accordingly we propose to repeal the Act of 1865 and to re-enact it with the necessary modifications."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT, 1867, PENAL CODE AND PRISONERS' ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, the Indian Penal Code and the Prisoners' Act, 1871, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### SEA PASSENGERS' BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill applies to voyages from Indian ports certain provisions for the relief of shipwrecked and distressed emigrants which are embodied in two

**English Acts of Parliament.** We have received from the Chambers of Commerce and other authorities whom we have consulted various suggestions for the amendment of the proposals embodied in our Bill; but in almost every case we have found that those suggestions are inadmissible, for the simple reason that the special authority under which we are legislating in this particular case merely enables us to apply the provisions of the English Acts and does not empower us to amend them. Under these circumstances, the only alterations which we have been able to make in the Bill as introduced are such as are strictly warranted by the language of the English Acts. For instance, we have gone as far as is practicable in meeting the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce by inserting in the Bill a provision expressly legalising insurances against the liabilities imposed upon shipowners by the Bill, and we are able to do this because that provision is simply copied from a section of one of the English Passenger Acts. We have also, at the instance of General Blair, the Resident at Aden, made the Bill apply to voyages to ports on the East Coast of Africa and in the Gulf of Aden; but we have taken care in all the alterations that we have made not to go beyond the four corners of the English Acts of Parliament which we are authorised to apply."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1870, be taken into consideration. He said :—

"In making this Motion I think that there are only two points to which it is necessary for me to invite the attention of the Council, all minor ones having been fully explained in the Report of the Select Committee. The first point is that we have provided that the words 'telegraph authority' in the Bill shall mean the Government Telegraph Department, and that that authority shall not exercise the power of placing telegraph lines and posts except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government, or to be so established or maintained. We think that most of the objections that were taken to the Bill as introduced, chiefly by commercial bodies in Calcutta, will have been met by our proposal that the power of placing telegraph lines and posts shall only be exercised by the Government Telegraph Department. The exercising of such powers by licensees was, on consideration, admitted to be decidedly open to objection.

"The other point is that, in endeavouring to make this Bill fit in with the existing Telegraph Act, we came to the conclusion that it would be more convenient to the Telegraph Department and to the public that the existing Act should be repealed and re-enacted with the modifications and additions proposed by the present Bill; and we have accordingly re-drawn the Bill as a consolidating measure."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### BURMA COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. INNES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

#### INDIAN SECURITIES BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Sir A. COLVIN asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th July, 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*

*Legislative Department.*

SIMLA;

*The 24th July, 1885.*

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd JULY 1885.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—Rain is reported from the Madras Presidency generally, and prospects, which are elsewhere fair, have much improved in Bellary and are more favourable in Anantapur. More rain is still wanted for the crops in parts of Bellary, Ganjam, and Tanjore. In Mysore slight rain fell in most parts of the State, but more is required. Prospects are uncertain in Kolar and in the lowlying tracts of the Shimoga and Kadur districts; elsewhere in the Province prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In Coorg there has been a good deal of rain, and prospects continue favourable.

Good rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, and prospects have greatly improved. More rain is required for sowings in Khandesh and in the Panch Mahals. *Kharif* sowings are in general progress. Rain has fallen throughout the Berars, in Hyderabad, and the Central India and Rajputana States, and prospects are, on the whole, very favourable, though in Marwar considerable anxiety is said to prevail on account of the scanty rainfall. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the greater part of the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces rain has been general, and *kharif* operations are in active progress.

Good rain continues to fall in Bengal, and agricultural prospects are favourable in all districts. The autumn crops and sugarcane promise well, except in some places where they have been damaged by floods. Harvesting of early rice and jute has begun in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal, and the transplanting of late rice is going on well. Good rain is reported from Assam, and the state and prospects of crops continue favourable.

In British Burma the weather is seasonable; and ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in general progress.

The public health is fairly good in most Provinces, and prices are generally stationary, except in the Punjab, where they are rising in Ferozepore and Peshawar. In Bengal prices are still high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Madras—(July 22nd)</b>		
Bellary	... 76 (average)	More rain required in parts. Dry crops fair, except in parts of two talukas where caterpillars are reported to have appeared: wet crops moderately good; harvest paddy in one taluk, culturum average. Fever in one taluk; 3 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	2-30 ( " )	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; 37 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam	1-13 ( " )	More rain wanted; 963 deaths from cholera.
Kittur	2-08 ( " )	Wet and dry crops sown in parts. River 3 feet 8 inches over ancient last week, 58 this week.
Chingleput (Madras)	66 ( " )	Standing crops good; harvest paddy in two talukas, culturum below average. Fever abating; small-pox in one taluk; cattle-disease slight.
Cannanore	1-16 ( " )	Standing crops generally fair, but damaged in parts; harvest chilum and cotton in parts, culturum generally average. Fever in one taluk; 23 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	2-9 ( " )	Standing crops generally good, but not flourishing in parts of two talukas for want of rain; harvest dry crops and cotton in one taluk, culturum below average. 30 deaths from cholera.
Madura	... Last week including reports since received (average) 24; this week (average) 42.	Fever prevalent.
Madras	4-66 (average)	Transplanting continues in parts. Slight small-pox in eight talukas; fever in two; cattle-disease in one; 28 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	1-45 ( " )	Standing crops fairly thriving. Fever and small-pox prevalent in parts.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair, much improved in Bellary and better in Anantapur.		
<b>Bombay—(July 22nd)</b>		
Karachi	Rains, 40; Manori, 66.	River at Kotri on 20th, 18 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in three and cattle-disease in four talukas. Loss of 51 bullock in Ghoraibai taluka. Weather warm in Ghoraibai taluka. Damage to crops in Shabemandir on account of deficiency of water in Kotri owing to sea-water flood. Small-pox in four villages in districts, 5 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 27 remaining sick. 123 cases of cholera in the Karachi collectorate, 429 deaths. Prices—wheat, 10 rupees, and <i>dagri</i> in Karachi 26, 34 and 34; in Tata 21, 40 and 40; in Shabemandir 22, 40 and 40; and in Kotri 32 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain at Sakrand on 14th, 67.	<i>Kharif</i> cultivation good. Lands adjoining the river bank in the Hala and Sakrand talukas are under water. River at Kotri on 20th, 18 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in one, small-pox in four, cattle-disease in two, and cholera in eleven talukas. Prices of grain steady.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 25, 1885.

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Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmedabad	6-24; rain throughout the district; minimum in Mundra where more is wanted.	Total rainfall 9-10. Sowing operations commenced. Public health good. Wheat 30 and <i>bajri</i> 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	2-03	Total rainfall 3-70. Sowing operations have commenced where rain has fallen. Cholera continues in Baroda city, 39 fatal out of 79 reported. Prices— <i>bajri</i> 27, wheat 35, and rice 18 pounds per rupee. Total rainfall 6-94. Prospects greatly improved. Sowing progress- ing, transplantation continued in places. Cholera in Surat and Jalalpur, 3 cases, 3 deaths. <i>Juari</i> 30 and <i>nugli</i> 41 pounds per rupee.
Surat	2-30; general fall throughout the dis- trict; maximum in Pardi, 18-66; mini- mum in Jullalpur, 3-15.	Prospects improved. More rain wanted in Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Malegaon. Sowing of rice, <i>nugli</i> , and ground-nut commenced in Nasik and Hindoli; transplantation of rice and <i>nugli</i> vigorously progressing in Igatpuri and Punt; sowing of <i>kuttu</i> and <i>tili</i> commenced in Baglan; sowing of <i>bajri</i> will shortly commence; want of fodder for cattle felt in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalyan. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, 181 attacks, 110 deaths. Wheat 31, <i>bajri</i> 34, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	7-17; Sinnar, 2-86; Igatpuri, 23-63; Dind- door, 4-51; Niphad, 1-38; Chandor, 1-84; Yeola, 2-7; Male- gaon, 7-2; Nand- gaon, 1-19; Baglan, 1-70; Karwar, 2-02; Punt, 26-96.	Total rainfall 22-32, being 16-39 below average. Abnormal temper- ature rise from 1° cool on 15th and 16th to 8° warm on 19th and then fell to 1° cool on 23rd; vapour in air excessive from 17th to 21st; abhorrent wind from north-west from 15th to 17th; wind normal from 18th to 21st.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day; heavy on 16th; total of week, 12-30.	Sowing operations progressing, except at Indapur and Sirur talukas, where more rain is wanted. Prices— <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jauari</i> 37; in Ponna <i>bajri</i> 24 and <i>jauari</i> 33 pounds per rupee. 131 cases of cholera in four talukas, 68 deaths.
Poona	Rain throughout the district; maximum in Maval, 12-89; minimum in Inda- pur, 40.	Sowing of <i>kharif</i> in progress in about 30 villages in the Nagar taluka, in a very few places in Parner and Sholapur, in about ten or eleven villages of Kupargao, in parts of Shengana, Newasa, and in about four villages of Igatpuri, in about seven villages of Sangam- ner, and in parts of Jamkhed, where the present rainfall has been beneficial to the <i>durra</i> crops; sowing of <i>kulja</i> and <i>bajri</i> is begun in about twenty-one villages of Karjat, in Akola; <i>kharif</i> sowings is begun in some of the Deoli villages. The late rainfall has been beneficial to the <i>nugli</i> , <i>varji</i> , and rice crops seen in the Dang villages. Want of fodder at Parner, Kupargao, and Sangamner; 88 heads of cattle are reported to have died in Sangamner and 80 in Kupargao; slight cattle-disease in Newasa, Sangamner, and Akola; pithora—32 attacks, 12 deaths in Jamkhed; 7 attacks, 6 deaths in Shengana; 67 attacks, 19 deaths in Newasa; 3 attacks, 3 deaths in Igatpuri; 16 attacks, 9 deaths in Kupargao; and 8 attacks only in Sangamner. <i>Bajri</i> from 31 to 45 and <i>jauari</i> from 42 to 60 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Akola, 1-26; Parner, 1-21; Newasa, 1-65; Shengana and Ra- jauri, 9-8; Jamkhed, 8-6; Nasar, 5-9; Shrigonda, 8-6; Kar- jat, 3-8; Kopargao, 2-7.	Sowing of <i>kharif</i> is in progress in about 30 villages in the Sholapure, Barsi, Madha, Karmala, Pandharpur, and Sangola talukas; sowing operations have commenced in parts only, where there was enough moisture in the Malshiras taluka; irrigated crops are suffering. Well water being scarce, general and good fall of rain is maximally looked for. <i>Jauari</i> is sold at 45 pounds 31 toles and <i>bajri</i> 31 pounds 33 tolles per rupee. There are as yet no signs of distress.
Sholapur	Sholapure, 1-47; Barsi, 1-14; Madha, 7-6; Karmala, 2-5; Pandharpur, 1-10; Sangola, 7-9; Malshiras, 7-4.	Sowing has generally commenced in the Sholapure, Barsi, Madha, Karmala, Pandharpur, and Sangola talukas; sowing operations have commenced in parts only, where there was enough moisture in the Malshiras taluka; irrigated crops are suffering. Well water being scarce, general and good fall of rain is maximally looked for. <i>Jauari</i> is sold at 45 pounds 31 toles and <i>bajri</i> 31 pounds 33 tolles per rupee.
Dharwar	Sangola, 1-04; Dhar- war and Megud, 1-90; Hidag, 1-72; Kalghatgi, 1-50; Kod, 1-31; Nagund, 1-20; Bankapur, 1-10; Kudlbinar, 1-0; Hubli and Mun- daragi, 7-6; Nas- ik and Ron, 7-0; Kampti, 6-5.	Sowing of early <i>jauari</i> in progress, except in Ron, part of Nasik, and Kampti, where it is retarded for want of sufficient moisture; rice crop good, but require heavy showers. Slight cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Nasik, and Kudlbinar talukas; slight cattle- disease in Hangal taluka. Average price of rice 36 and <i>jauari</i> 41 pounds per rupee. Season prospects fairly good; rice crop excellent. No danger of famine.
Kanara	Karwar, 7-37; Kun- ta, 7-38; Sirsi, 7-28; and Udupi, 3-54.	Crops thriving. Cholera at Haliyal 20 cases, 22 deaths; fever and small-pox in six talukas, and cattle-disease in two. Common rice at Karwar 12 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	1-28	Total rainfall 3-02. General health good. Weather cloudy. Sowing operations have commenced in many places. <i>Bajri</i> 31 and <i>jauari</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
<i>Bengal—(July 2nd)</i>		
Chittagong	2-80	Weather hot, with occasional showers of rain. <i>Amar</i> gaily being sown; prospects generally fair. Prices variable. Cholera lingers.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>Bengal—contd.</b>		
Jirna	... 46	Harvesting of early rice and jute going on; late rice and <b>sugarcane</b> thriving; prospects of crops and public health good.
24-Vernacular (Calcutta)	Nil	Prospects of early crops continue satisfactory; transplanting of <i>maize</i> going on in low lands. Price of common rice 13 to 15½ seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Kulna	... 8-90	Weather cloudy and rainy. <i>Jute</i> doing well; transplanting of <i>maize</i> widely going on. Price of rice remains high. Public health good.
Moreshwarad	... 10; slight rainfall	Weather seasonable. Prospects of <i>rice</i> good; more rain urgently wanted for transplanting of <i>maize</i> . Public health good.
Burdwan	... 7; Calcutta, 28; Cutt. wa. 1-23; Raniganj, 1-87.	Transplanting progressing. Prospects good. Price of rice 11 to 22 seers per rupee. Public health good, except in the Sudder subdivision.
Ranipore	... 2-60	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good; harvesting of early crops proceeding; transplanting of <i>maize</i> confined. Fever and bowel-complaints increasing; cholera prevalent in thanas Govindgung and Ditala. Prices stationary.
Bhagatpur	... 42	Prospects of crops much improved; rice seedlings being transplanted. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittucks per rupee. Public health good.
Purneah	... 3-23	Prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> good; <i>aghori</i> being transplanted. Price of coarse rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health normal. Ganges and Ravi rising.
Fulta	... 59	<i>Milai</i> , <i>kora</i> , and paddy growing well; in some places they are still being sown; sowing of <i>jainti</i> and <i>arkar</i> being pushed on. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Belar.
Durjhanga	... 1-37	<i>Bhadoi</i> crops look very promising, except where injured by floods; transplanting of paddy and <i>maize</i> going on. Prices almost stationary. Cholera abating.
Hazoribagh	... 2-10	Weather seasonable; abundant rain reported from all stations. Transplanting of <i>maize</i> going on; paddy-fields being sown. Cholera reported from Hazoribagh, Chatra, Bogodur, and Tandwa; otherwise general health good.
Cuttack	... 2-10	Weather cloudy. Early rice being harvested; late rice growing tolerably well and being weeded; inundated lands being resown. Price of rice almost unchanged. Cholera reported from several places.
Nishnaur Khurda Dinagepore	... 1-49	Weather seasonable. Rice being transplanted. Public health fair.
Patna (Serajganj) Gya	... 1-61 1-59	State and prospects of crops good; <i>jute</i> beginning to be harvested. Cases of cholera in Southern thanas and some cattle-disease in Thakampur; health in general good. Average price of rice 14 seers per rupee.
Chumprut	... 1-37	Crops promising. Price of rice falling. Public health good. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices nearly stationary. Public health fair, but cholera and fever still prevalent in places.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been general rain during the week, and agricultural prospects are favourable in all districts; more rain is wanted in Moreshwarad. Autumn crops and <b>sugarcane</b> are generally very promising, except in a few localities where some damage has been done by floods; transplanting of late rice progresses well; harvesting of early rice and jute has begun in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal; in spite of the present good prospects of the crops, the price of rice remains high and shows no signs of falling. General health continues to be fair. The earthquake on the morning of the 14th instant was felt all over the Lower Provinces.		
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 23rd)</b>		
Besarai (July 21st)	Average rainfall over district, 20.	Weather unchanged. Sowings almost completed, but more rain required; supplies sufficient. Prices tending to rise. No sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpore (,, 20th)	1-20 at Sudder	Weather cloudy and close. Crops promising. Prices falling. Some sporadic cholera in south and east.
Fyzabad (,, 21st)	Moderate fall of rain throughout the district.	Crops coming up well; prospects good. Prices rising slightly. Health good.
Lucknow (,, 20th)	2-90 (average)	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> sowings going on; a break would be beneficial; supplies sufficient. Price steady. Health both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli (,, ,)	Good rain all over the district.	<i>Kharif</i> germinating and took well. Prices slightly rising.
Partabgarh (,, 21st)	2-0 to 3-0 throughout the district.	Crops look well. <i>Bajri</i> sowings begun.
Allahabad (,, ,)	Good rainfall, average over 2-0.	Markets well stocked. Prices almost stationary. Health good on the whole, though isolated cases of cholera are still reported.
Cawnpore (,, 20th)	General and good rain during the week.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings continue and germination of young crops in hand. Prices rising slightly. Slight fever in two parganas; a little cattle-disease also in two parganas.
Almora (,, 21st)	... 1-00	Rain timely. <i>Kharif</i> sowing progresses; prospects excellent. Public health good; no disease of men; cattle-disease in one village.
Ballia (,, ,)	Moderate rain during the week prevailing.	Wind easterly. Prospects favourable; supplies sufficient. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.</b>		
Purnia (July 21st)	General rainfall 3-9 to 7-0.	<i>Kharif</i> prospects favourable. Very high flood in Khulnaudi; has damaged the bridge at Midnapur and breached the road near the bridge; suspension bridge at Khulnaudi carried away, and railway bridge seriously injured. No loss of life so far as is yet known.
Sitapur ( " " )	Rain averaging 2-4; has fallen throughout the district.	Prospects are very favourable. No sickness reported.
Bareilly ( " " )	Rain pretty continuous.	Sowings continue. Market fairly steady. Public health good; occasional cattle-disease.
Ruiaon ( " 20th )	Heavy rain up to 17th instant; since break.	Crops flourishing. Prices steady. Fever prevalent; some cattle-disease.
Agra ( " " )	Good rain in all parts.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing. Prices steady. Very slight cholera in the province.
Dhansi ( " 21st )	Fine rains.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings continue. Prices slightly rising. Some deaths from cholera in pargam Man and fever reported from pargam Jhansi.
Muzaffarpur ( " " )	Useful rain during the week.	Weather hot and cloudy. Supplies sufficient. Condition of people and cattle good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has been general throughout the provinces; in Aligarh the fall has been extremely heavy, causing damage to crops. <i>Kharif</i> operations in progress, and prospects seem favourable. Markets are well supplied, and prices fairly steady. Public health generally good.		
<b>Punjab—(July 22nd)</b>		
Ludhiana (July 21st)	90	Health fair. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Delhi ( " " )	530	Health fair. <i>Kharif</i> ploughing in progress. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa ( " " )	80	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices almost stationary.
Jullundur ( " " )	150; more wanted	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ( " " )	70	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices rising.
Annanagar ( " " )	2-10	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ( " " )	10; more wanted	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore ( " " )	30	Cholera in the Chittian tehsil. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan ( " " )	77	Health and crops good. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi ( " " )	30; more wanted	Health good, with exception of few cases of cholera in Rawalpindi city and cantonments. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Shalimar ( " " )	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ( " " )	57	Health good. Prices falling.
Peshawar ( " " )	57	Health good. Prices rising generally.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in most districts. Slight cholera in the Gurgian district, in the Chirian tehsil of the Lahore district, and in the city and cantonments of Rawalpindi; elsewhere the health is generally good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices of food-grains generally stationary, rising in Ferozepore and Peshawar districts.		
<b>Central Provinces—(July 22nd)</b>		
Nagpur ( " )	9-03; weather rainy	Sowings nearly completed. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ( " )	4-28; weather showery	Cotton sowings finished; plants 2 to 3 inches and healthy; other sowings still continue. 282 cases of cholera, 157 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Gondia (July 21st) ( " )	7-20	Heavy rain; weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings and sowings still in progress. Health good. Prices stationary.
Soni ( " )	8-4	Weather cloudy. Rice transplanting progressing. 3 cases of cholera, 2 deaths, cattle-disease and small-pox common. Prices stationary.
Washimnabad ( " )	0-91	Weeding continued. 71 cases of cholera, 38 deaths. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ( " )	3-61; weather showery	Prospects good. Prices steady. Health good.
Bhopal ( " )	4-25	Weather cloudy and clear alternately. Sowings completed. 763 cases of cholera, 371 deaths; slight cattle-disease. Prices steady.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain with favourable weather for agricultural operations. Cholera continues in Chhattisgarh and in two other districts. Prices steady.		
<b>British Burma—(July 22nd)</b>		
Akyab ( " )	4-86	Total rainfall 50-13. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in towns and in one circle. Ploughing progressing.
Hausain ( " )	2-08	Total rainfall 30-23. Public health good in town; sporadic cholera of fatal type in one circle; cattle-disease severe in one district and in three townships.
Rangoon ( " )	4-57	Total rainfall 30-30. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Ambigon (Moulmein) ( " )	10-82	Total rainfall 50-50. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. Excessive rainfall inundated fields, destroying young crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
<b>British Burma—contd.</b>		
Pegu	7.21	Total rainfall 44.69. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Henzada	6.92	Total rainfall 35.60. Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Prome	0.98	Total rainfall 17.65. Public health good in town; severe cholera in one township, now apparently over and also in two circles. Seedlings planted.
Taungoo	2.72	Total rainfall 36.81. Slight cholera in town and in five circles; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmayo (July 11th)	3.58	Total rainfall 15.00. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. Slight rain in Myedi subdivision. Cattle healthy.
Ditto (,, 18th)	2.48	Ploughing progressing.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera severe in four and slight in four districts; small-pox slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in two and slight in three districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Rains seasonable.
<b>Assam—(July 22nd)</b>		
Gauhati	7.0; weather rainy	Fever very prevalent; cholera decreasing in Kaliyar, prevailing in Lukia tabil; cattle-disease from some of the mazahs disappearing. Gathering of <i>aus</i> almost finished; transplantation of <i>sali</i> in progress; tea and sugarcane doing well.
Bylhet	0.48	State and prospects of crops favourable. Fever and cattle-disease reported from Hailiganj.
Silchar	4.67	Weather warm. Some damage done to <i>dembaki</i> and <i>muriuli</i> crops by insects; transplanting of <i>aus</i> crops nearly finished; ploughing for <i>sali</i> crops progresses; prospects of tea favourable. Common rice 13½ seers per rupee. 8 deaths from cholera from Lakhimpur and 1 from Hailakandi reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh	...	
<b>Mysore and Coorg—(July 22nd)</b>		
Bangalore	...	
Mysore	...	Slight rain has fallen in most parts of the State.
		More rain is required. Crops somewhat improving in Kolar district, where prospects are still uncertain; elsewhere in fair condition, except in the lowlying tracts of the districts of Shimoga and Kolar; favourable on the whole elsewhere. Cases of cholera still continue in Bangalore and Mysore, otherwise public health fair; cattle-disease reported from Bangalore and Mysore districts. No material change in prices.
Mercara	7.10	Coffee and cardamom crops in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good.
<b>Berar and Hyderabad—(July 22nd)</b>		
Ammruti	4.88	Weather milky. Cotton plants thriving; <i>jvari</i> sowing completed. Wheat 22 and <i>jvari</i> 28 seers per rupee.
Akola	1.48	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> sowings continue.
Hyderabad	9.07	Standing crops good. Cholera continues in some places, general health fair. Prices—Wheat 14½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>jvar</i> 10, yellow <i>jvar</i> 23, and <i>tur</i> 15½ seers per current sixta rupee.
<b>Central India States—(July 22nd)</b>		
Indore	2.49	Health and prospects good.
Monur (Gwalior)	2.41	Health good.
Satna	2.76	Prospects good. Cholera decreasing; 13 cases, 4 deaths in Rewah.
Neemuch	1.70	Weather cloudy and warm; health good.
Guna	2.55	Cholera in Kamraj of Gwalior, otherwise health good.
<b>Rajputana—(July 22nd)</b>		
Alwar (July 22nd)	4.0	Weather very cloudy, close and seasonable.
Sirohi (,, 10th)	8.1	Tanks fair; wells and health good. Sowing again begun. Rain light.
Marwar (,, 17th)	4.2	Very little water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. <i>Kharif</i> operations proceeding where heavier rain fell extremely. Weather close and warm. Considerable anxiety prevails where rains are partial and scanty. Prices tending to rise.
MeWAR (,, ,)	1.88	Tanks and wells filling. Crops improved by rain during week. Health good. Prices slightly falling. Rain general.
Bawali (,, ,)	98½ Deoli, 3.11; Tonk, 1.59; Shikarpura, 3.49.	Tanks and wells full. Crops prospect excellent. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather pleasant.
Jhunjhunu (,, ,)	4.03	Sowing progressing favourably. Health good.
Kherwara (,, 20th)	1.10	Tanks and wells fair. Indian-worn sown in low lands; no rice yet sown. Health good. Prices low, but slightly rising. Weather cloudy.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 25, 1885.

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Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana— <i>contd.</i>	"	
Ajmere (July 21st)	.66	Health good. Weather sultry, clouds hovering about.
Jeynagar ( " )	.98	Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
Kotah ( " )	2.14	Weather seasonable. Sowings continue. Health good.
Bhurjpore ( " 18th)	2.90	Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prices falling.
Ulwar ( " 21st)	1.47	Three deaths from cholera in district, otherwise health good. Juari crops damaged by caterpillars.
Dholopore ( " 18th)	1.0	Tanks and wells full. Sowing continues. Health good; slight fever. Weather hot, with westerly winds. Prices steady.
Bikaner ( " " )	23; Sujangarh, 750	Good rain throughout the districts; tanks and wells fair. Fever prevailing; health otherwise good. Sowings continue. Prices stationary. Weather hot and cloudy, with high winds.
Nepal—(July 16th)		
Katmandu	3.27	Prospect of crops good. Cholera continues.

E. O. BUCK,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N<sup>o</sup> 31.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

### REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR 1883-84.

No. 1881, Simla, July 18, 1885.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 97W.L.—216, dated 18th May 1885, submitting the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1883-84, and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the year 1883-84, from Productive and Ordinary funds, amounted to R4,42,032 and R39,896, respectively. The total capital outlay up to the close of the year was R1,01,13,681, of which sum R67,74,709 had been spent on Productive Public Works.

2. The gross revenue from all sources was by assessments R28,66,726 and by collections R28,10,861. The revenue due to irrigation works other than agricultural was by assessment R28,06,186 and by collections R98,06,517; against this the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, and including the charges for collection, amounted to R14,58,228. The net revenue calculated on the earnings of the year was therefore R14,07,958. It would, however, appear from paragraph 12 of the Superintending Engineer's report and from paragraph 4 of the Commissioner's memorandum, that some claims for remission were still unsettled at the close of the year, and that deductions from the canal share of the consolidated revenue to the amount of about R80,000 will have to be made in the accounts for 1884-85. This adjustment will not affect the returns from the canals which are classed as Productive—their earnings give a percentage of 4.60 on the capital invested—whilst the return from those works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was, according to the figures recorded, 15.06 per cent.

3. The area cultivated by the aid of the irrigation works was 1,540,831 acres, of which 178,724 acres were in jaghir estates and are assessed at a lower water rate. The water share of the net consolidated revenue, assessed on the 1,362,107 acres of Government land amounted to Rs1,69,358, which gives a rate of Rs2'33 per acre. This is again an improvement on the rate per acre recorded in the previous year, and is attributable to the same cause, *i.e.*, the progress of the revision of the settlement; and there is no doubt that the improvement will be continuous, as in consequence of the more accurate measurements and assessments of the new settlement full credit will be obtained for the benefits derived from the canals.

4. There were no high floods during the irrigating season, and the distribution of water was rendered more difficult than usual by the fluctuations in the levels of the water in the river, which are described in detail in the report. The area cultivated was for the above reasons less than in the previous year, but compares favorably with the areas recorded for other years in which there were no extraordinary floods. Owing to the absence of high floods the breaches in the protective embankments were few and unimportant. It is very satisfactory to find that the money expended on these extensive embankments has already begun to yield a return, and that lands which have long been allowed to lie uncultivated through fear of the constantly recurring inundations are now again being brought under cultivation. The Superintending Engineer's report shows that steady progress has been made in extending and strengthening these most necessary works along the whole line of the river, and their completion in the immediate future may now be confidently looked for.

5. The working expenses shown in the administrative statement amount, as before stated, to Rs14,58,228, which gives a percentage of 44 on Rs33,06,512, which is the total of the gross assessed revenue and hakaba, and a maintenance charge of Rs0'95 per acre irrigated. It is mentioned in paragraph 16 of the report that there has been an increase in mileage both of Canals and Protective Works in charge of the Department. The length of canals is now 5,701 and of bunds 534 miles.

6. The greatest area irrigated by a cubic foot of water was 74'22 acres on the Desert, and the least 20'70 acres on the Kalri, Canal. The average duty of the canals for which records are given in the Table VIII attached to the report was 38 acres per cubic foot of average discharge. The discharge of the main canals was, as a rule, much less and the duty better than in the previous year.

7. Both the Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer remark on the large balances of canal revenue which remained uncollected at the close of the year, and state that strenuous efforts will now be made to diminish these outstanding, and it is to be hoped that the next report will record a great improvement in this respect.

8. There has again been great delay in the submission of this report. The Superintending Engineer, in his forwarding letter, states that he was unable to complete his report until 2½ months after the due date; but no explanation is afforded by the Government of Bombay of the further delay which has resulted in its reaching this office half a year later than the prescribed date. The Government of India hopes that the Government of Bombay have already taken steps to prevent a repetition of these continually recurring delays.

**ORDER.**—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance.